

# MICHIGAN FARMER

## AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

WENSTONE &amp; GIBBONS, Publishers

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1884-WITH HOUSEHOLD.

PRICE, \$1.50 PER YEAR

VOLUME XV.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE"

NUMBER 28

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## Agricultural.

## SACRIFICING THE FLOCKS.

A peculiar feature of farming is the tendency to extremes in production, and in the exclusion of a crop in the rotation from a failure or two in succession. The same rule applies to the keeping of stock. Reverses shatter confidence in the future of the industry, and the infection to change is so universal that it is liable to excite a panic to sell out, so wide-spread as to amount to a calamity. The present low price for wool has brought another heavy sacrifice of the flocks. A neighbor killed a sheep at the beginning of buying, and when asked why he selected a ewe, he replied because she would raise lambs, indicating by the remark that an increase of the flock was not desirable. This failure in one individual would not be felt, but when every farmer loses his interest in sheep and begins to curtail the number of his flock, the aggregate loss to the State will certainly be felt in the near future. The cause of this depression in the price of wool is not under consideration in this article, for it is generally well understood among farmers, and is not attributed to the inevitable course of events but to unwise legislation.

Before sacrificing their flocks, farmers should consider all features of the question bearing on the case, and then act considerably in the premises. Never in the history of American farming was there so much interest manifested as in the production of wool. Politicians are compelled to consider the question, and legislation is the cause of the depression in prices of the product of the farm. Legislation can and will cure it. It is not wise to accept defeat and explode our magazines until an effort at least is made to recover lost ground. A few cents on a pound of wool is not the only factor in the question; farmers who have such a number of sheep as the farm will conveniently carry, cannot sacrifice them without doing injustice to the fertility of the soil, and its capacity to produce other staple articles to take the place of wool and mutton. The question of manure cannot be ignored. If 100 sheep can permanently improve five acres a year, so that it shall produce one-fourth more bushels of grain, the absence of sheep in the economy of the farm will be felt to a greater degree than can be well determined until an attempt is made to get along without them. From the statistics furnished from the office of the Secretary of State it is very nearly demonstrated that the yield of wheat is gauged by the number of sheep kept on the farm. A present decline of a few cents per pound on wool, with no indications that fat sheep for food will be less remunerative than for years past, is not sufficient for selling off sheep at a sacrifice, nor for less attention bestowed upon the flock.

There is no excess of production that should be a cause, or be attributed as a reason for diminished wool production. If the present amount of wool grown in Michigan should be doubled it would not offset the amount necessary to be imported into the United States to supply the annual consumption for the clothing and carpets of the people. The natural increase of flocks, regulated by the demands for mutton, will not more than keep pace with the increasing demand of the country for the raw material to keep its factories running.

Our State has now only about 33 sheep to 100 acres of improved land, and there are only five counties that have more than 40 sheep to the acre of tillable land. Livestock leading with 56.68, and running down from less than half a sheep to none. Every hundred acres of improved land should have a flock of fifty sheep. This would add a little more than 50 per cent to the number now kept in the State, and notwithstanding the present low prices of wool, would undoubtedly be very remunerative within the next five years.

To those who are out of sheep the present season will be a favorable time to invest some money in a good flock, as there will be plenty of farmers who will be anxious to sell. For those who have determined to dispose of a portion of their flock by sales or by fattening, it will be a good time to use good judgment, sharpened by experience, to select for the home flock only such as come up to the ideal sheep. The very best time for such a selection is when shearing, and to mark such as are desirable to keep. There are some sheep in every flock that are really worth double the value of the average lot. The average number of pounds of wool per head, for the State, is a little more than five and a half, and not a township in the State will average seven pounds; while there are a plenty of grade flocks that will shear seven pounds of washed wool per head. By a judicious selection—taking out the light shearers and short staple wools, not only can the average be greatly increased, but the value and reputation of Michigan wool can be advanced to a par with the best wools in the market. Growing more and better wool on less legs, should be the motto, rather than keeping a less number of sheep on the farm. Wool is a product that does not take fertility from the soil, like the growing of grain, but actually adds to the value of the farm for grain growing purposes. Buyers are talking about paying 50 cents to \$1.10 a pound for feeding wethers, and interested parties are talking down the prices of store sheep, but as yet no sales have been made to fix values. Feeders will fill up their yards if they have to pay last year's prices, and it is folly to sacrifice a fine flock of sheep on account of temporary shrinkage of wool values. The best way for farmers to help to advance the price of wool, is for every one to buy a new suit of clothes, while they are cheap, and thus help manufacturers to an outlet for their goods, not forgetting the war cry of the restoration of '67 tariff rates.

A. C. G.

## THE MOSES WAGON.

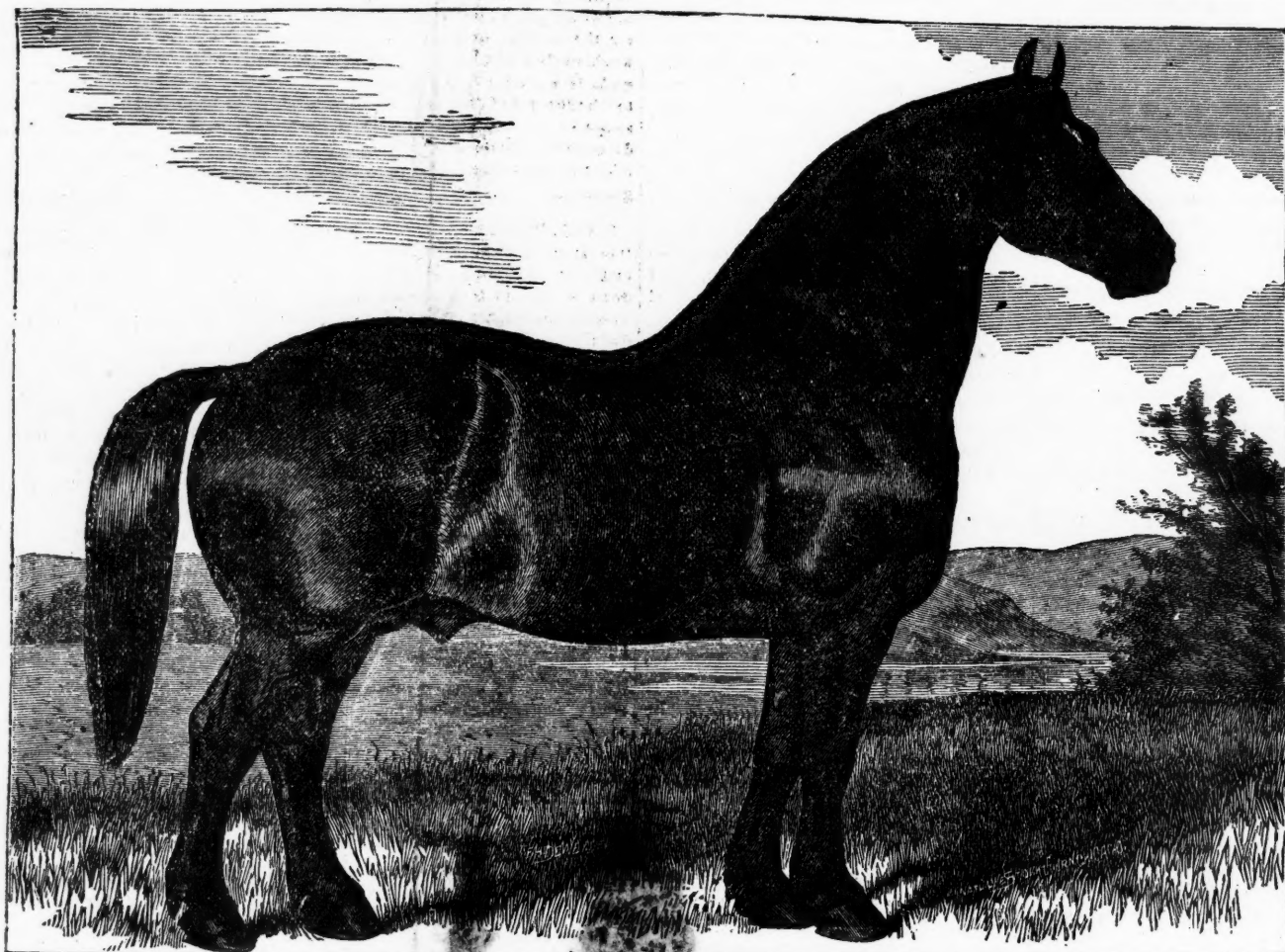
While at the Riverside Farm of Judge Marston near Bay City, we saw that the Moses Wagon had got up that far, and that its usefulness and merit was recognized. It is really the very best farm wagon we have seen, and we predict a big sale for it as soon as it becomes generally known. Judge Marston and his farm manager, Mr. Muldragh, both spoke in the highest terms of its adaptability to farm work. This wagon is made with truck wheels with broad tire. The box, or platform, extends over the wheels, with sides and ends from four to six inches in height. The tail-board is hung on hinges, making it very convenient for loading or unloading from the hind end. It is convenient for any of the following uses without any changes: Drawing hay and grain from field, pressed hay, manure, wood, stone, tile, lumber, rails, posts, green fodder from field, grain in bags, corn in ear, potatoes, roots of any kind, and the transportation of farm tools. It is also convenient for any purpose for which a dray or baggage wagon is used in cities. It is also the most convenient wagon for use at planing mills, for the moving of furniture, and in fact for any purpose for which a wagon is used, either in city or country. With the addition of a stock rack made by the company it is the most commodious and convenient wagon for the moving of sheep, hogs, calves, and poultry, of anything yet out. This feature will be especially appreciated by farmers for taking stock to fairs or market, as well as by butchers and drovers who have occasion to transport stock. The wagon is made without any reach or bounds, and can be turned within a space very little wider than the length of the wagon. This is an advantage which will be appreciated more the longer the wagon is used. We have seen it in use in Genesee, Ingham and Livingston Counties, and have yet to hear a farmer say it is not the best thing in the shape of a farm wagon he has used.

## HOMESTEAD SUPERPHOSPHATE.

DETROIT, July 24, 1884.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.  
DEAR SIR:—In answer to Mr. D. P. Dewey, we would say our terms of consignment to agents in Michigan and New York are the same. But the Michigan agent who sells one or two tons a year (if he is lucky) holds the "homestead" at the factory retail price, and earns what little he makes by hard work. The agents in New York, who deal with farmers who are familiar with the use and benefits of phosphate and where goods sell freely, and have a trade of from 25 to 300 tons per year, can afford to cut the retail price out of their own margin, and are often satisfied with \$1.00 per ton profit. We imagine that when the Michigan agent can order in car-loads, and save freight, he will adopt the same methods of business as the New York agents.

In conclusion we would say that for ten years we have canvassed the State and advertised largely, and our gross sales will not amount to the sum so expended. Perhaps Mr. Dewey and his friends, who would be welcome callers, may be able to help us.

DEWEY JARVIS.  
President Michigan Carbon Works.

PERCHERON STALLION BERON, 2565 (1139).  
Foaled 1860, imported 1863, by M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Illinois. Pedigree: (1139) by Coco 24 (714); by Vieux Chastin (715); by Mignon (715); by Jean Le Blanc (739), a direct descendant of the famous Arab stallion Gaiyoli, who stood at the stud stables of Pin, near Bellesme, France, about 1620. Dam of Beron was Lilia, by Thomas. The numbers in parenthesis are from the Percheron Stud Book of France, the others are from the P. S. B. of America.

## PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY.

Among the Farmers and Stock Breeders of Livingston County—Shropshire and Merino Sheep—Shorthorn and Holstein Cattle.

Leaving the fair City of the Straits at an hour as early as 5:45 A. M. on the D. L. & N. R. R., we find ourselves after a short ride at the promising village of South Lyons, in Oakland County, where after taking a hasty glance at the miserable rat trap, that the managers of the road designate as the depot, we start for a short tramp of one and a half miles out into the country, and to the home of Mr. Henry H. Smith, who has lived on his 344 acre farm 44 years. It is one, too, that is productive, always yielding good crops, and is of course under a high state of cultivation. It is a good grass and grain farm, and a splendid home for a representative Michigan farmer. A good deal of attention is given to the raising of cattle, horses and sheep, which we find here in large numbers. The foundation of the flock of registered Merino sheep was made by the purchase of a party of breeding ewes from E. J. & E. W. Hardy, of Oceola Centre, Mich., partly of their own breeding, the balance from the flocks of F. & L. E. Moore, T. Stickney, Reuben Cook and R. N. & O. F. Atwood, all noted Vermont breeders. His stock rams are E. J. & E. W. Hardy 6, by Maximilian 285, dam E. J. & E. W. Hardy 22. He is a four-year-old, and a good sire; also R. N. & O. F. Atwood 106, by Rip Van Winkle 45, out of R. N. & O. F. Atwood 24, also four years old. Both showed good fair staple, and quite stylish. The breeding ewes, the 15 registered rams, and the lambs make a good party. The cattle are well graded up, and are thrifty. There are now twelve head of horses on the farm, comprising draft and roadsters. Among them we notice a pair of two-year-old grade Clydes, both sired by Powell's Hambletonian and old Rysdyk through well bred mares, while the five-year-old mare of Green Mountain and Eagle Eye stock is well bred, of fair size, and a good driver.

Near here is the 890 acre farm of the Hunter Bros., large enough for a plantation, and fruitful enough to yearly swell the pocket books of the owners to goodly dimensions; and with its richness of soil, pure water, school and church privileges, good markets and first-class transportation facilities, it certainly makes a home that is desirable.

William Blackwood came on to his 140 acres in New Hudson, when it was a forest of heavy timber. That was the aspect presented to him in 1859; to-day we see it one of the best in the county, under thorough cultivation, with splendid house, large barns, beautiful lawn, flowers shedding their perfume, graceful trees shading from the glare of midday sun. We notice the four-year-old Shorthorn Lorena 2nd, who was bred by James Moore, of Milford, Mich. She is red in color, was got by Plumwood Lad K. 27458, out of Lorena by Plumwood Lad K, the 5th dam being Imp. Stapleton Lass by Sailor (9592). Genissa 4th was also bred by Mr. Moore, is two years old, was sired by Duke of Lexington 35163, and out of Genissa by Plumwood Lad K, tracing direct to imp. Victoria, by Swiss Boy (12164). This is intended for the commencement of a herd, and the selections made are judicious.

D. S. Sinclair, of same place, has a farm

of 160 acres of equally fine land, with an elegant residence standing on an elevated plateau, and overlooking an extensive woodland, cultivated fields and many fine homes.

S. Renwick has 310 acres in his farm, and a house of modern design, erected at a cost of \$3,500, and containing within it well arranged parlors, sleeping porch and bath rooms, with a cellar equalled by few as regards convenience and drainage. The farm is a noble one, yields richly, and is the home of one of nature's noblemen; while the high grade cattle that graze in its pastures are a credit to their owner. The registered sheep in his flock were purchased from Mr. R. Brown, and the stock ram, Henry Ward Beecher, was bought from David Moreland, of Plymouth, and got by Sprague's Centennial. He clipped this year 24 lbs.

Taking the train again at South Lyon we continued our ride to Howell, in Livingston County, and to the farm and home of Wesley J. Garlock, two miles out, who is breeding that popular mutton sheep the Shropshire, (the only flock in this county and the oldest in Central Michigan.) The Shropshire is one of the cross-bred sheep that owe their origin to the Cotswold in part, and the other to the "Morfe Common," the improvement in which began about 1793. With careful breeding for three-quarters of a century they are now with out horns, with legs and faces black, nearly so, thick, meaty necks, well-shaped small heads, and small ears well set back, straight backs, round bodies, clean legs and strong bones, are hardy, thriving and quickly fattened, and produce, either as yearlings or two year olds, carcasses weighing from 90 lbs. to 145 lbs. The dams are prolific breeders and good mothers, and the long, glossy clip of wool runs to an average of eight or nine pounds. This breed has many valuable qualities and is satisfactory to any farmer in those localities where mutton sheep are profitable, and have constitution enough to carry them through the exposure of our Michigan winters without injury. This pioneer or Centennial flock now numbers nearly 100, and has the three-year-old imported ram Rhoderick Dhu at the head (who has given a 14 lb. clip). He was imported by D. Hubbard, of Marshall, Mich., and was sired by Salisbury, one of the best stock-getters and prize-winners ever bred, while his dam was bred by F. Bach, of Shrewsbury, England, an enthusiast in Shropshires. Many, or at least a large portion of this flock, are recorded in the American Shropshire Registry Association of Lafayette, Ind., which was organized by the leading breeders of this country last February. We look upon this stock ram as a grand animal, the flock as specially good, and the breed as the mutton sheep of the future in this State. The breeding of them, by the few, has been profitable to their owners, but as Mr. G. is rather modest we will not write of the profits of this investment to him, but will speak of the history of the flock of Lewis Willey, of Peawaco, Iowa Co., Mich., which we visited a short time ago, and which was started in the fall of 1879, less than five years ago, by the purchase of 13 full-blood breeding ewes, seven late lambs and one ram, paying for them the modest sum of \$62.

In the following October, 1880, he purchased seven more breeding ewes, four lambs, and one ram, paying \$60. Total amount now invested, \$122. The credit side of his ledger as shown us gives the following:

1880—Wool clip—	\$41.50
1881—Wool clip—	29.00
1882—Wool clip—	50.00
1883—Wool clip—	30.00
1884—Wool clip—	30.00
1885—Wool clip—	30.00
1886—Wool clip—	30.00
1887—Wool clip—	30.00
1888—Wool clip—	30.00
1889—Wool clip—	30.00
1890—Wool clip—	30.00
1891—Wool clip—	30.00
1892—Wool clip—	30.00
1893—Wool clip—	30.00
1894—Wool clip—	30.00
1895—Wool clip—	30.00
1896—Wool clip—	30.00
1897—Wool clip—	30.00
1898—Wool clip—	30.00
1899—Wool clip—	30.00
1900—Wool clip—	30.00
Total income—	\$1,370.00

The wool of this year is yet to be added to the above. His flock now inventories five rams, 49 breeding ewes, 44 yearling ewes, 58 lambs, total 156 head, and worth \$2,340, at an average of \$15, even at a forced sale. This flock has breeding ewes 14 years old and still prolific, has been bred pure and direct from English imported stock, has had no extra care, run in open lots until January 3d, and bran and oats in equal parts only fed to breeding ewes two weeks previous to lambing. Mr. Willey tells us that they are hardy keepers, good mothers, and showed us a twenty days old lamb that weighed 24 lbs. We think both of these parties should be satisfied with their investments, and trust they will continue in the breeding of this class of mutton sheep. We believe there are no flocks in the State that are superior to them in general excellence. Mr. Garlock has a fine farm of 115 acres, and his beautiful home, surrounded as it is with trees, evergreens, and shrubbery, is a delightful spot. Your correspondent extends to him his thanks for courtesies and favors shown.

Remembering that Holstein cattle, through their importers and breeders, are fast becoming in some localities the dairy cow of the country, and that it is our duty, to write of what we find, we gladly accepted the invitation of Mr. Garlock to visit with him the stock farm of W. K. Sexton, which is located three miles south of Howell, and look with him at the herd of over thirty head which are there domiciled. Mr. Sexton has been an importer and breeder for three years of this class of stock. He claims they combine in themselves the qualities of milk, butter and beef, and are noted for their kind disposition, strength of constitution, good size, rapid growth and length of time in milk, while many of them give large yields of milk and butter. He tells us he is not trying to handle large numbers, but is dealing in the choicest and best of imported stock, selected from the best milk-farming families with due regard to fine forms, slim horns, soft coats, etc., and as we look at the herd as they graze in the pastures, the bright green of which forms a striking and handsome background for the large framed blacks and whites, we are inclined to think that after all there is some method in his madness. The three-year-old bull Alexander 2d 1553, stands at the head of the herd. He was imported by B. B. Lord, of Sinclairville, N. Y., in 1883, was got by Alexander 103 out of Smit, who had a milk record of 86 lbs. per day, while the dam of his sire had one of 81 lbs. per day. He was awarded first premium at several fairs in Holland, also first at Michigan Central, Howell and Brighton fairs in 1883. Among the young bulls in herd are Alexander 4th 1992, who was imported in dam, Haute 2d, calved February 1883, and got by Alexander 2d Jumbo Boy was sired by Lord's Jumbo (who was the winner of the sweepstakes prize at 14 months old for being the best

bull of any age or breed in the Netherlands, having for dam a cow with a milk record of 85 lbs. per day, and 20½ lbs. of butter in seven days, whilst the dam of his sire had an 86 lb. record). At the head of the imported cows stand the noted Chautauqua Girl, with a milk record of 85 lbs. per day, 2,400 lbs. in 30 days. She was awarded first prize at Michigan State Fair in 1882, against a large field of competitors. Her daughter, Livingston Girl, one year old, was recently sold to the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi for \$500. Maid of Adorpe 1235 is seven years old, with a grass record of 63 lbs. Prestige 2020 is also seven years old, and has a 54 lbs. record as a three year old. Among his importations of 1882 were the two-year-old heifers Bontje, record 38 lbs. milk per day in March. Her dam gave 87 lbs. milk per day and 18 lbs. butter in 7 days. Dam of sire gave 86 lbs. milk per day, and 19½ lbs. butter in seven days. Catherine L, record of dam 81 lbs. milk per day, and dam of sire 87½ lbs. milk per day, and 19½ lbs. butter in seven days. Kingma, record of dam 78 lbs milk in day at four years old. Aukje, record of dam 69 lbs. milk in day at three years old, and in those of 1883 were the one-year-old heifers Anna Posch, record of dam 76 lbs. milk per day at four years old, and dam of sire 164 lbs. butter in seven days. Le-noice, record of dam 74½ lbs. milk per day at four years old, and dam of sire 82 lbs. milk per day. Corrine, record of dam 38 lbs. milk per day at two years old. Brambleta and Brambina, twins, record of dam 88½ lbs. milk per day, and 18 lbs. butter in seven days, and dam of sire 80½ lbs. of milk per day, and dam of sire 84 lbs. milk per day. Marie E, record 76 lbs. milk per day, and dam of sire 164 lbs. butter in seven days. Clasina 2d, record 65 lbs milk at four old, and the record of dam 84 lbs. milk per day. Sue is now in calf by Barrington, out of cow Hamming, with milk record of 99 lbs. in a day.

During the short time that he has been engaged in breeding and importing, Mr. Sexton has made many sales, a number of which he has reported in the FARMER. This whole herd show finely, are exceptionally well bred, have individual milking merits (in which is their value), and are fully up to the standard of Holsteins.

From this farm we were driven to the one known as the Lakeside Stock Farm, owned by Charles Fishbeck, where we find a herd of well bred Shorthorns, with a goodly sprinkling among them of our favorites, handsome roans. This farm of 280 acres is five miles from Howell, borders on Crooked Lake, and is well adapted for a stock farm. The house and other buildings are large and conveniently arranged, while the farm is one of the best in the town. This Lakeside herd of Shorthorns now numbers nearly forty, and was first started by the present owner in 1873, he at that time having purchased from D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, some Victorias and Stapleton Lass females, Moss Rose (Vol. 13, p. 823) being two years old, Lura (Vol. 13, p. 754) one year, and Empress (Vol. 13, p. 576) also one year old. In 1874 he purchased from Wm. Bell, of Shakespear, Ont., the roan bull Sir Francis 18803, got by Oscar Fritz 18774, out of Annie Laurie b Kirklevington 3d 18738, tracing to Favorite by old Studley Bull, which was used three years. In same

year he bought Lella 4th, a Victoria, bred by D. M. Uhl, and in 1877 the yearling red bull Prince Royal 2d 36638, who was bred by John S. Armstrong, of Guelph, Ont. He was got by Young Heir (31351) out of Princess Royal 13th, imp. by Lord Charles (31634), and used four years. In 1881, the red yearling bull Lord Raspberry 48639 was bought. He was bred by J. S. Armstrong, of Guelph, Ont., was sired by 3d Prince of Springwood out of imported Raspberry by Young Englishman (31113), and at the same time the cow Fancy 2d (now on farm) got by Young Heir (31391) out of imp. Salvia by Gold Digger (24044); also Bright Eyes 3rd by 2d Prince of Springwood out of imp. Apricot by Prince Louis (27158). In 1882 he bought from T. Birkett, her breeder, the heifer Cambria 13th, who was got by 2d Duke of Kirklevington 26276, out of Cambria 11th by 23d, Duke of Airdrie 19398, and in 1883 the red Belle Duchess of Fairholme, who was bred by T. C. Jones of Delaware, O.; she was got by Prince Alfred 15794 out of Belle Duchess of Plumwood by Don Louanjo, 7840, etc., to imp. Filbert by Cleveland Lad 2d (3408), and at same sale from same breeder the yearling red bull Baronet Belle Bates, 47411, who was got by imp. Waterloo Baronet (45761) out of Lady Belle Bates 3d by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (38756). The breeding of this bull is quite royal, and he is individually equally meritorious.

This is a brief tracing of the history of the herd, and we will continue it only far enough to show some few of them, by families. In Victorias, Rose of Lakeside is 15 years old, got by Rambler 27599, out of Moss Rose by Col. Welch 11537; Lily of Lakeside is 10 years old, got by Rambler 27599, out of Lora by Col. Welch 11537; Rose of Lakeside 2d (red roan) is six years old, was got by Sir Francis 18803, out of Rose of Lakeside, and has a fine roan bull calf by her side, got by Duke of Sharon 2d; Rose of Lakeside 3d is three years old, was got by Prince Royal 2d 36638, out of Rose of Lakeside 2d by Sir Francis 18803, and heifer calf by side, got by 2d Duke of Sharon, who was bred by T. C. Jones of Delaware, O., and got by Duke of Sharon 33383, out of Fairholme Red Rose 3d, by Duke Dunmore 33248, etc., tracing to imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvedere (1706). Rose of Lakeside 4th is two years old, was got by Prince Royal 2d out of Rose of Lakeside 3d. The red Lily of Lakeside 2d is two years old; Lily of Lakeside 3d is a red roan and one year old, and Lily 4th is also a handsome yearling heifer. In the Stapleton Lass family are found the eight year old red roan Florence of Lakeside by Sir Francis 18803, out of Empress, the five year old Princess Royal (with bull calf by side, got by Duke of Sharon 3d), the four year old (roan) Princess Royal 2d, and bull calf by side, got by Duke of Sharon 2d, Princess Royal 4th, the two year old Royal Empress with bull calf by same sire, and the thrifty yearling red bull Prince Royal 5th, got by Lord Raspberry 2d 48639, out of Prince Royal 1st. In the Salvia, Fancy 2d has bull calf by side, got by Duke of Sharon 2d, and Bright Eyes 3d has a fine red heifer by same sire; we also noticed the herd in full, we see the fine calf by side of Cambria 13th, and the ten months heifer Waterloo Belle Duchess with Belle Duchess of Fairholme for dam. We find Mr. Fishbeck to be an ardent admirer of the Shorthorns, and by judicious selection, good care and liberal feeding has brought his herd to quite a high standard of excellence, a credit to himself and the State at large. At the same time he is a thorough-going practical farmer, justly entitled to the success which has accompanied him in his progress as a farmer and breeder.

Lewis Fitch has a good farm, said by many to be a model one, but his time being taken up by other engagements prevented us from seeing much of it, although we had a moment's view of the pair of Cheshires that he purchased some time ago from the breeder, F. H. Britt, of Ridgeway, N. Y.

William Fishbeck has 200 acres of rolling land that is under thorough cultivation, while the house and barns are in fine condition, one of the latter being 36 x 50 feet with stone basement. The high grade cattle are in splendid form. His thoroughbred Shorthorn three year old roan bull Blossom was got by Prince Royal out of Camille by Gen. Grant 23326, tracing to imp. Victoria Swiss Boy (12164), and has a roan heifer got by Duke of Sharon 2d. The three year old red cow Mad was got by Prince Royal 2d out of Laura by Sir Francis 34793, and has a red bull calf got by Duke of Sharon 2d. This stock was bred by and purchased from Charles Fishbeck.

John M. Fishbeck has 110 acres on his farm, and is only four and a half miles from Howell. He too has a love for the Durham, for we find several on the farm. His eight year old cow Laura, a Victoria, is a fine roan of splendid form, was got by Sir Francis 35792 out of Lella 4th by De



**J. W. LUCAS, Battle Creek, Mich.**







## MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE &amp; GIBBONS, Publishers.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:  
44 Larned Street, West, (Post and Tribune Building), Detroit, Mich.

\*Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters registered, or procuring a money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money.

P. B. BROMFIELD,  
Manager of Eastern Office,  
21 Park Row, New York.

## The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1884.

## WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 17,087 bu., against 21,283 bu. the previous week. Shipments for the week were 29,936 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 113,211 bu., against 159,204 last week, and 738,839 the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on June 28 was 14,222,353 bu., against 14,968,088 the previous week, and 10,418,915 bu. at corresponding date in 1883. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 770,830 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending June 28 were 990,298 bu., against 621,739 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 7,118,849 bu. against 5,044,821 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1883.

As the week ended on Thursday, Friday being a holiday and the Board adjourning over Saturday, the business of the past week was very light. Values were somewhat higher for cash wheat than the previous week, but on futures there was little variation. Speculative trading is about dead at present, and the glory of the Board has departed. At the close on Thursday No. 1 white was slightly higher than for some days, while No. 2 white and No. 2 red were a shade lower. There will be little done in wheat until the new crop begins to arrive, or bad weather disturbs values. The outlook is not favorable at present for much better prices for the new crop than last season; but contingencies are constantly arising that set at naught all calculations, and the trade is in such a shape at present as to render it very susceptible to outside influence. Yesterday the market was stronger for cash wheat, owing to light stocks and receipts, but futures were neglected. Chicago was weak and lower, with considerable activity in the trade. Toledo was quiet, with No. 1 white at 98c per bu., No. 2 white at 92c, and No. 2 red at 88c. New York was active, but with considerable fluctuations, and finally closed a shade under Saturday's figures.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from June 10th to July 7th:

	No. 1 white.	No. 2 white.	No. 2 red.
June 10	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
11	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
12	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
13	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
14	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
15	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
16	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
17	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
18	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
19	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
20	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
21	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
22	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
23	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
24	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
25	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
26	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
27	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
28	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
29	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
30	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
July 1	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
2	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
3	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
4	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
5	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
6	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
7	1.03 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2

Prices of futures for the past week were as follows at the close of each day:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Tuesday	99 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2
Wednesday	1.00 1/2	93 1/2	89 1/2
Thursday	1.01 1/2	94 1/2	90 1/2
Friday	1.02 1/2	95 1/2	91 1/2
Saturday	1.03 1/2	96 1/2	92 1/2
Sunday	1.04 1/2	97 1/2	93 1/2

The prospects for the wheat crop in the United States, as they now appear, are favorable for an output of 475,000,000 bush. Unfavorable weather, of course, may change this to a much smaller output. The quality of the wheat crop of 1884 promises to be much better than the crop of 1883. The price of winter wheat in Baltimore during the past week reached the lowest point in thirty years. The Oregon wheat crop is very promising. The damage to the California wheat crop from the unusual rain fall is reported to be less than was feared. At least a 400,000,000 bushel crop is expected. The crop in the spring wheat States is generally promising.

The McCormick Harvester Co., of Chicago, give the following report of the averages in the various wheat growing States at the end of June, as collected by their agents:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
Michigan	75	84	94
Ohio	70	80	90
Indiana	70	80	90
Illinois	70	80	90
Minnesota	70	80	90
Kansas	70	80	90
Kentucky	70	80	90
Iowa	70	80	90
Nebraska	70	80	90
Wisconsin	70	80	90
Minnesota	70	80	90
Dakota	70	80	90

According to the United States Agricultural Department, the winter wheat States named raised in 1883 about 250,000,000 bushels of winter wheat; last year they gathered about 160,000,000; and from these reports we estimate that the crop will not be far from 200,000,000 bu. this year, which is considerably short of a full crop.

Europe, taking all the countries together, grows annually over four-fifths of the wheat she consumes, and the remaining fifth she imports from other quarters of the globe. An average wheat crop in Europe is about 1,100,000,000 bushels. If

Europe's wheat crop in 1884 should give an output of 80 millions to 100 million bushels above an average, such a crop of wheat in Europe in 1884 would be an effectual bar to any considerable advance in the prices of wheat in the countries exporting it to Europe. The condition of the industries of Europe is such at the present time as to check the consumption of wheat. Any important decrease in the rye crop and the potato crop of Europe below an average, or a bettered condition of industries, would cause a larger than the average consumption of wheat. The present crop prospects in countries outside of Europe indicate that there will be an abundant surplus to meet such increased consumption either on a peace or war basis.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

	July 7	June 30
Flour, extra State	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Wheat, No. 1 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 2 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 3 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 4 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 5 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 6 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 7 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 8 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 9 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 10 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 11 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 12 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 13 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 14 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 15 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 16 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 17 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 18 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 19 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 20 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 21 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 22 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 23 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 24 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 25 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 26 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 27 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 28 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 29 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 30 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 31 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 32 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 33 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 34 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 35 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 36 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 37 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 38 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 39 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 40 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 41 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 42 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 43 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 44 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 45 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 46 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 47 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 48 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 49 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 50 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 51 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 52 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 53 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 54 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 55 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 56 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 57 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 58 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 59 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 60 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 61 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 62 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 63 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 64 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 65 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 66 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 67 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 68 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 69 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 70 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 71 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 72 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 73 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 74 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 75 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 76 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 77 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 78 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 79 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 80 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 81 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 82 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 83 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 84 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 85 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 86 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 87 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 88 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 89 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 90 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 91 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 92 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 93 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 94 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 95 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 96 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 97 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 98 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 99 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
do No. 100 white	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.

## CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 6,504 bu., against 3,289 bu. the previous week. Shipments were 1,873 bu. The visible supply in the country on June 28 amounted to 7,750,430 bu., against 8,530,645 bu. the previous week, and 13,068,984 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 780,215 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 742,683 bu., against 980,099 the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 5,888,201 bu., against 10,198,449 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 31,593 bu., against 29,748 bu. last week, and 45,898 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Corn remains quiet and weak, with values lower than a week ago. For No. 2 corn quotations range from 53c to 54c per bu., but the amount of business doing is hardly sufficient to establish quotations. As a rule the growing crop is looking fair, and some States report the prospects unusually fine. Corn, however, is very scarce, and while the exports are not up to the average, the domestic consumption is drawing heavily upon stocks. It will be surprising if the very shortness of the supply does not send up prices before the new crop becomes available. At Chicago spot corn is quoted at 52c per bu. for No. 2, with an easy feeling. In futures quotations are as follows: July, 52c; August, 53c; September, 53c; October, 52c. The Toledo market is quiet, with high mixed selling at 53c, No. 2 at 54c, July at 54c, August at 55c, and September at 56c. The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 5s. 3d. per cental for new mixed and 5s. 3d. for old do., a decline of 3d. on new mixed from the figures reported a week ago.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 16,688 bu., against 4,396 bu. the previous week. The shipments were 1,501 bu. The visible supply of this grain on June 28 was 3,921,494 bu., against 4,005,007 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 35,161 bu., against 18,778 bu. the previous week, and 1,863 bu. at the same date last year. Oats are again lower, and No. 2 white are not selling at over 34c per bu., and No. 2 mixed at 34c to 34c. Quite large receipts came forward early in the week, and under a light demand the market was dull and neglected. At Chicago the market has gone off somewhat, and No. 2 cash are now quoted at 29c. In futures July are quoted at 29c, August at 29c, and September at 29c. The Toledo market is quiet at 32c for No. 2 white, and same for July delivery. At New York there is a somewhat stronger market, and prices have advanced during the week. Quotations there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 35c; No. 2 do., 35c to 36c; No. 1 do., 36c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 36c to 37c; No. 3 white, 36c; No. 2 do., 37c; No. 1 white, 38c; Western white, 38c to 40c; State white, 39c to 42c.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

There has been a slight falling off in the receipts of butter the past week, and choice stock shows more firmness. There is as yet no advance in prices to note, and with the weakness prevailing at other points it will be difficult for values to go higher at present. Good fresh made butter commands 15c to 16c per lb. if of fair flavor and reasonably well made, while creamery stock, which is more plenty, is selling at 20c. Stock of off quality is not wanted, and is very difficult to dispose of when received. At Chicago values are lower than a week ago, but since the decline the market has ruled firmer. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 18c to 19c; fair to choice do., 15c to 17c; fancy dairy, 15c to 16c; choice dairy, 14c to 15c; fair to good do., 12c to 13c; common grades, 10c to 12c; packing stock, 7c to 8c. The New York market may be quoted as unchanged, but trade is really so dull that prices are merely nominal. There is no export demand at present, and stocks are accumulating in cold storage. State stock is quoted there as follows:

	Butter	Cheese
Michigan	75	84
Ohio	70	80
Indiana	70	80
Illinois	70	80
Minnesota	70	80
Kansas	70	80
Kentucky	70	80
Iowa	70	80
Nebraska	70	80
Wisconsin	70	80
Minnesota	70	80
Dakota	70	80

Quotations on western stock in this market are as follows:

	Butter	Cheese
Michigan	75	84
Ohio	70	80
Indiana	70	80
Illinois	70	80
Minnesota	70	80
Kansas	70	80
Kentucky	70	80
Iowa	70	80
Nebraska	70	80
Wisconsin	70	80
Minnesota	70	80
Dakota	70	80

the stock sold. Second quality commands 9c to 10c, and part skims 7c to 8c per lb. The outlook does not appear to be encouraging for any advance in values in the near future. At Chicago values are a shade lower, with business light and a weaker tone to the market. Quotations are as follows: Full cream cheddars, per lb., 8c to 9c; full cream flats, 8c to 9c; flats slightly skimmed, 5c to 6c; common to fair skims, 2c to 4c; low grades, 1c to 2c; Young American, 1c to 2c. The New York market is really in a very unsatisfactory condition, and with the foreign markets steadily declining it is difficult for sellers to extract much comfort from the outlook. Quotations are as follows:

	Butter	Cheese
Michigan	75	84
Ohio	70	80
Indiana	70	80
Illinois	70	80
Minnesota	70	80
Kansas	70	80
Kentucky	70	80
Iowa	70	80
Nebraska	70	80
Wisconsin	70	80
Minnesota	70	80
Dakota	70	80

The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 48s. 6d. per cwt., a decline of 1s. 6d. from the figures reported one week ago.

The New York Daily Bulletin says of the market:

"Shippers themselves would really prefer to see a steadier, healthier market, as a partial protection to the supplies abroad, but obtain absolutely no direct support from abroad and lack the confidence to assume a position calculated to help receivers out. With a prospective shipment from here of about 75,000 boxes, it is probable that 20,000 boxes will remain unsold, and this, with Canadian exports estimated at 700,000 to 800,000 boxes, of which 25,000 are said to be going on one ship to Bristol, tends to still further depress the tone. In fact, without mincing matters at all, the feeling to-day is very tame even at the low rates reached, and it is evident that the market will require heroic treatment to bring it into shape again. It is expected that the producer will be inclined to check shipments, but holding back the make at this season is doubtful policy, and, after all, much will depend upon the way the foreign market acts after advice of this week's results on this side are received. The rates to-day showed a possible 9c for gilt-edge stock with all the trimmings necessary to satisfy the few buyers who are left, but 5c is practically the only price that can be obtained for fancy white stock. Sellers, too, appeared ready operators at these figures; and while they claimed not to be forcing matters, there was a great deal of looking around for buyers."

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 113,771 boxes against 106,925 boxes the previous week, and 83,278 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all American ports for the week ending June 28 foot 7,365,668 lbs., against 7,633,243 lbs. the previous week, and 5,102,650 two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 7,672,392 lbs.

## HOPS.

The sharp advance in hops noted during the last three weeks has been followed by a reaction, and quotations are lower in all the markets. At New York hops that would have brought 36c to 38c per lb. sold on Saturday last at 32c to 34c. A like decline is noted in the interior New York markets, where the Waterville Times notes a sale of a number of bales at 35c for which 40c had been refused a few days previous. The secret of the decline was the reported improvement in the condition of the English yards, recent fine weather having helped them so much as to cause a break in the markets there. So far the reports from the yards in New York promise a fair yield of good quality. In Wisconsin the crop will be a full average. The Pacific coast yards are said to be in very fine condition, and the crop will be the largest ever grown there. One report says there will be 600,000 bales for export from the Coast, sufficient to have a marked influence upon the markets of the country. In reference to the New York markets the Daily Bulletin of Saturday says:

"Within the past few days about 500 to 600 bales have been sold on the market at 32c to 34c for choice quality, and at the close the feeling is rather weak with the chances very slim for obtaining much, if anything, over 30c on strict cash terms. The decline is a direct result of dullness here and unfavorable advices from abroad, the latter reporting improvement in the foreign crops and some pressure to sell in the London market."

## Quotations in the New York market are as follows:

	Butter	Cheese
Michigan	75	84
Ohio	70	80



Chattanooga consumes ten car loads of water daily.

The Mormons are being recruited at the rate of 500 converts weekly.

Fossil, the noted trotter, has been bought by Lord Rensselaer for \$24,000.

At Cincinnati swindlers deliver bogus telegrams, and collect the charges.

The customs receipts of the government fell off \$100,000, the last fiscal year.

Fifteen houses in the town of Pemberville, O., went up in smoke on the 3d. Loss \$40,000.

Cherry & Co., dealers in iron in Chicago, have assigned. Liabilities \$350,000; assets, \$300,000.

The final adjournment of Congress is close at hand and the business of the session is practically at an end.

Fire at Lachine, Ont., destroyed 40 houses occupied by laborers. Three hundred people were made homeless.

Fort Perry, a town in Ontario, had a grand bonfire on the 4th, the entire business part of it being burned out.

Fire originating in a cabinet shop at Arkansas, Ark., consumed the principal part of the village. Total loss exceeds \$20,000.

John Shirley, a farmer of Booneville, Ky., was completely beheaded by a moving machine, his horses running away.

The President vetoed the Fyfe John Porter bill last week, and the Senate failed to pass the bill over the veto by a vote of 27 to 27.

Iowa saloon keepers are going out of business complying to other States, and the new prohibition laws are being obeyed at all points.

On the 4th a severe storm visited Rich Hill, Mo., which destroyed a church and unroofed many buildings. Loss \$30,000. No lives lost.

The Newark, Ohio, agricultural works were destroyed by fire on the 5th, a loss of \$350,000. The company, and employment to 300 men.

Dr. Boyd, a prominent Chicago physician, has been arrested charged with defrauding the Chicago & Alton railroad by selling their horses.

Richard Heller, of Amsterdam, N. Y., gave up 1000 left him by his wife on condition that he should not marry again, and took a second wife.

New York plumbers lost \$33,000 in wages by the two weeks strike, but a number of business men will be able to avoid going into bankruptcy consequence.

Mrs. Markham, wife of the actor known as Frank Markham, has just received a divorce from him, after fourteen years from the time of instituting proceedings.

A remedy for cholera has been found and the cases cured at Toulon by the inhalation of oxygen, which destroys the bacillus which causes the disease.

The Assol gold cup won by James R. Keene's stallion in 1882 will be sold by auction by the collector of New York, the proceeds to go to the city of New York.

Last week a destructive fire originating in a house near Sharbot Lake, Ont., consumed a large tract of timber and destroyed a large lumber mill and \$30,000 worth of lumber.

The town of Driftwood, Cameron county, Tex., was almost entirely burned last week. The flames caught from a burning oil car which was ignited by a hot iron.

John Davidson was seized by a terrible attack of hydrophobia at Allegheny City, Pa., the result of having been bitten by a mad dog 10 years before. There are no hopes of his recovery.

Edwin J. Isaacs, jobber in diamonds, has been arrested in New York for selling diamonds to merchants by obtaining goods to sell, swamping them and then making an assignment.

Directors of the suspended Penn Bank, at Pittsburg, Pa., have been sued by the assignee to recover \$451,000 securities they took from the bank the day before it closed to secure themselves.

The shore end of the Mackay-Bennett submarine cable was laid at Waterville Bay, on the Kerry coast, Ireland, on the 2d. It is expected the final mid-ocean splice will be made about the 20th.

Four men were suffocated at the Calumet Iron and Steel Works at Cummings, Ill., on the 3d. They were working on a boiler when one of the men, they were over come by gas and perished.

Diaz, the Cuban who returned in the schooner Shavers, was convicted Tuesday at Key West of violation of the neutrality laws by aiding in fitting out an armed expedition against a friendly power.

The works of the Revere Rubber Company at Chelsea, Mass., were burned on the 3d, causing a loss of \$500,000, and throwing out of employment 400 men. The fire department was crippled by the lack of water.

The shops of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad, at Columbus, O., closed Tuesday, throwing 300 men out of employment. The cause was the striking coal-miners. The road is left without business.

At the celebration on the 4th at Butte, Montana, a stand containing 500 people gave way during the races, and they were precipitated 20 feet to the ground. One person was killed outright and many others seriously injured. The road is left without business.

The wife of Gen. Blanche, ex-President of the Venezuelan Republic, was recently attended by a New York dentist named Dr. Atkinson, who sent a bill for \$7,000. The Gen. offers \$1,000, and will resist the payment of the bill in the courts.

Humphrey and Bill Best, two notorious Kentucky desperadoes, killed a colored man named Bailey, at Nicholasville, Ky., on the 2d, because the man refused to give them a ride in his carriage. Both were arrested and jailed.

Two trains collided on the Grand Trunk near Guelph, Ont., on the 2d on an embankment 30 feet high. Luckily the engineers saw the danger in time to reverse the engines and jump for their lives, and thus no one was killed, although the passengers were badly shaken up.

A scheme to defraud the Manhattan elevated railway in New York by the sale of counterfeit tickets has just been discovered. The scheme was foiled by the discovery of the fraud.

A very heavy wind storm passed over Eastern Nebraska, last week. Two soldiers were struck by a falling tree near Omaha and one killed. Several buildings were blown down or damaged. A similar storm in the vicinity of Dayton, O., did great damage to the wheat, mowed houses and uprooted trees.

The new bureau of labor statistics which has just been created by the Congress is gathering and collate for reports to Congress all information which bears on the condition of the workingmen and women of the country. It is hoped that through the influence of this bureau and the information it gives of the existing condition of workmen, strikes and accompanying disorder and crime may be avoided.

Allen Pinkerton, the founder of the famous detective agency, died in Chicago on the 1st. He was a Scotchman by birth. He established the system which became known as Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. At the time of his death he had over 300 men and women detectives in his employ. His chief business was with banks and express companies, and it is said of him that he never compromised with thieves. He has recovered millions of dollars for the express companies alone.

Foreign.

Spain declares she will not sell Cuba.

The British Government will be requested to discontinue French mails coming through England on account of the cholera.

The German Government has given an English firm of ship builders an order for the largest torpedo boat ever built.

It is reported that France will demand 500,000,000 francs of China as indemnity for the violation of the Franco-Chinese treaty at Langson.

Letters from Khartoum received at Cairo, say that Khartoum was captured the latter part of May by a force of Chinese and Indians for the Sudan. Gen. Gordon is safe and allowed the freedom of Mahdi's camp.

Cholera is in the increase at Marseilles. At least 60,000 people have died the town. The physicians claim the alarm senseless, the cause of mortality not exceeding that which is usual in periods of great heat.

THE NEW BUCKEYE SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATOR



THE MOST PERFECT CORN AND SUMMER FALLOW CULTIVATOR MADE.

It thoroughly pulverizes the ground and leaves it like a garden. It is made in two sizes, the Senior with thirteen teeth, and Junior with eleven teeth. The jointed connections of the centre leaves free to conform to the uneven surface of the ground and allows it to drop into dead furrows and work over ridges without tearing up the sod.

It is by far the Best Spring-Tooth Harrow and Cultivator in the Market!

It is fitted with Hand Levers in easy reach of the driver so he can govern the depth, or either side can be easily raised to pass obstructions. The Teeth are made of the best steel, oil tempered and carefully tested.

IN CORN.

1st. It can be run six inches closer to the hill than any other spring tooth.

2d. Either side can be raised independently with the most convenient levers on any cultivator.

3d. Can be swung sideways to dodge a hill as well as any corn cultivator, and far better than any spring-tooth.

4th. The only Spring-Tooth Cultivator that can be moved in or out at the point of draft to run close to or away from the hill.

IN SUMMER FALLOW.

1st. Either side can be raised so when the wheel drops in a dead furrow or hole every tooth cuts a uniform depth.

2d. The only Harrow cutting to the outside of the wheel.

3d. The teeth can be set at any angle so it will go into hard ground or run lightly over fresh plowed land without tearing up the sod.

4th. Perfectly balanced so there is no weight on horses' necks.

A Force-Feed Broadcast Seeding Attachment is furnished when desired, and can be readily attached or detached, making a BROADCAST SEEDER at a large saving in expense. Also if desired, at small cost, a set of BEAMS AND SHOVELS can be put on same frame, making it a complete Buckeye Shovel Cultivator.

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Buckeye Grain Drills; Buckeye Shoe Drills; Buckeye Walking, Combined and Riding Cultivators; Buckeye Tongueless Cultivators; Buckeye Cider Mills, Buckeye Hay Rakes, Broadcast Seeders, Etc.

THE ROSS Ensilage and Fodder CUTTERS.



THE ROSS Ensilage and Fodder CUTTERS.

These Cutters are guaranteed to be the best in the world. Any one wishing a cutter is at liberty to try one of ours in competition with any other make in the world before buying, and if it does not give him satisfaction in any way, it may be returned. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or no sale. Please send for our illustrated circular before you buy a Cutter.

Our new and valuable book on "Ensilage and Silage" is now ready, and will be sent free to any address upon application. Mention Michigan Farmer.

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— BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF —  
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Registered Jersey Cattle.  
(A. L. E. & N. R.)  
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May 18

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CATTLE.—Short horns.

A CHANDLER, breeder of Short horn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome.

A D. DEARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Short horn cattle. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. m75-6m

A E. ANDREWS, Maple Valley Stock Farm, Williamson, Ind., breeder of thoroughbred Short horns of good families. Also agent for the Celebrated Champion Cregar.

A F. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Short horn cattle, Good families represented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale. m75-6m

A S. BROOKS, Wilcox, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Short horns. Families represented. Oxford Gwynne, Phyllis, Pomona, Bell Duchesne, Bonnie Lass, etc. m75-6m

BENJ. F. BATCHELOR, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., Mich., breeder of Short horn cattle. Herd consists of Young Mary and other well bred stock. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Terms reasonable. m75-6m

CHARLES F. MOORE, breeder of pure bred Short horn cattle, St. Clair, Mich. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly attended. m75-6m

CHARLES FISHER, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co., Breeder of Short horns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bess 4741, Belle Duchesne, Cambria's Victoria, Stapleton Lass, Sellas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. m75-6m

CHIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Shiawassee Co., breeders of Short horn cattle, Berkshire swine and Merino sheep. All stock recorded. Stock for sale. m75-6m

C. R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Williamson, Ind., breeder of thoroughbred Short horns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino sheep and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

C. S. BROOKS, Brighton, Mich., breeder of registered Short horns of leading families—Pomona, Florida, etc. Also American Merino sheep and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale. m75-6m

DAVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farm, Breeder of thoroughbred Short horns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

D. M. UEL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti, Choice Short horns of the best making and best making qualities for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

E. P. KELSEY, Clay Ridge Farm, Ionia, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Short horns, Berkshire swine, and Merino sheep. Families, Alphea, Pieretta, and Lady Mary. Correspondence invited and promptly answered. m75-6m

F. S. BURNETT, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Short horn cattle of the Irena, Victoria and Straden families. Stock for sale. m75-6m

F. A. BRADEN, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Short horns. Good families represented with Lord Rasper's head of herd. Stock for sale. m75-6m

FRANK E. IVES, Hickory Ridge Stock Farm, Union, Livingston Co., breeder of thoroughbred Short horns of good families. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. m75-6m

GEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Short horns, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

HENRY LESLIE, Oakdale Stock Farm, Breeder of thoroughbred Short horns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

H. H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breeder of Short horn cattle and American Merino Sheep. m75-6m

H. & H. HOLT, Thornapple Stock Farm, Cascade, Kent Co., breeder of thoroughbred Short horns and pure Suffolk swine. Young stock for sale; correspondence invited. m75-6m

J. M. WHITAKER, Hazelton Ridge Farm, Lima, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Short horn cattle and American Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. m75-6m

JAMES D. BOTSFOED, Oceola, Centre, Livingston Co., Breeder of thoroughbred Short horns, registered and grade Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. m75-6m

JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Short horn cattle. Herd consists of Contrivance, Renick Rose of Sharon, Belle Duchesne, Craggs, Young Mary, Stapleton Lass, Plumwood Lass, Victoria and Donna Maria families. m75-6m

J. P. FISK & SON, Johnston, Barry County, breeder of Short horn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland China swine, also Southdown and Dorking fowls. m75-6m

J. LESLIE, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Short horn cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale. m75-6m

JOHN P. DREW, Jackson, breeder of thoroughbred Short horns. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Residence seven miles north on Gravel Road. m75-6m

JOHN MCKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Short horn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

JOSEPH SYKES, North Plains Stock Farm, Breeder of thoroughbred Short horns. Fashionable families and color (red); also young bulls and heifers for sale. m75-6m

JOHN THORNBURN & SON, Redvale, Breeder of Short horns. (pure Friesian) Duke of Cambridge 4510 at head, also pure York shire swine. m75-6m

J. S. PACEY, Hickory Ridge Stock Farm, Dexter, Washtenaw Co., breeder of thoroughbred Short horns and registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. m75-6m

L. BROOKS, Norw., Oakland Co., breeder of thoroughbred Short horn cattle and Jersey Red swine; stock for sale. Write for prices. m75-6m

L. OLMSTED, Barr Oak Farm, Mtn., Ionia Co., breeder of Short horns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

L. H. JOHNSON, Alpine Stock Farm, Grand Rapids, breeder of thoroughbred Short horns. Stock from good families for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Short horn cattle. A few choice young bulls for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. m75-6m

N. B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Short horns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc. families. Young animals for sale. m75-6m

OSWALD & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, breeders of thoroughbred Short horns. Families represented are Young Mary, Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Correspondence promptly answered. m75-6m

PHILIPS BROTHERS, Dexter, Washtenaw Co., breeders of thoroughbred Short horns, Jersey Red Swine, and Gwynne families represented. Stock for sale. m75-6m

RICHARD DOUGHERTY, Prairie Valley Farm, Colon, St. Joseph Co., breeder of thoroughbred Short horns and registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. m75-6m

S. CHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Short horn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine. All stock recorded. Stock for sale. m75-6m

W. C. WILSON, Wilcox, Oakland Co., Breeder of Short horns. Cattle of the Kirklington Rose of Sharon, Hilda, Craikbank, Aylen's Lady, Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Helen, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland and other families. Herd headed by the Bates bull Kirkland and 40-95, and 40-40 42940.

W. E. BOYDEN, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Short horns. Stock for sale. m75-6m

W. M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breeder of Short horns. Principal families, Rose of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breeder of Thoroughbred American Merino and Poland China swine. m75-6m

W. M. GRAHAM, Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Short horn cattle, thoroughbred Jersey Red Swine and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Write for prices. m75-6m

W. M. & ALEX. McPHERSON, Howell, Mich., breeders of thoroughbred Short horns. Cows and ewes for sale; prices reasonable. m75-6m

R. P. CARPUS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. Johns P. O. Breeder of Galloway cattle, American Merino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

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PATES & MARTIN, Grand River Herd of Jerseys. Old Noble and Albert 44 families. Choice young stock for sale. Address, No. 10 Canal St., Grand Rapids. Farm five miles east of city. m75-6m

C. B. SMITH, Meadow Brook Herd of Jerseys. Old Noble, Mich. Stock of Le Broc's Price 3350, Comanche Young Hoss 43, Le Broc and other famous strains represented. Houdan chickens, Bantam ducks and fancy pigeons. m75-6m

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M. L. FRANK, Maple Grove Stock Farm, Grand Rapids, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Jerseys. Families, Alphea, Pieretta, and Lady Mary. Correspondence invited and promptly answered. m75-6m

W. J. O. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Howell, Mich. Stock of the Alps and other noted strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Club Register. Prices very reasonable for quality of stock. Farm, 4 miles east of village. m75-6m

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ROCK FARM HEREFORDS. David Clark, Proprietor, Lapeer. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

RIVERDALE STOCK FARM, Metamora, Lapeer Co., Hereford cattle, Merino Sheep, and Berkshire Swine. All stock registered. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

THOMAS FOSTER, Elm Grove Stock Farm, Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cattle (Lord Berwick 26 at head), Cotswold and Shropshire sheep, Berkshire swine and Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mammoth Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of Mammoth and Hambletonian breeding. m75-6m

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A. A. WOOD, Saline, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Merino Sheep. A large stock constantly on hand. m75-6m

ADAM DIEHL, Milford, Mich., breeder of registered and unregistered American Merino sheep and Percheron horses, with imported Chere 855 in the stud. m75-6m

A. J. MCNILEN, Nottawa Prairie Farm, Mendon, St. Joseph Co., breeder of registered Merino sheep and Percheron horses, with imported Chere 855 in the stud. m75-6m

A. MILAN WILLET, Hazelwood Stock Farm, Ionia, Ionia Co., breeder of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

AMOS PARMENTER, Vernon, Shiawassee Co., breeder of registered and high grade Merino sheep. Strong constitution and long staple of wool a prominent feature. m75-6m

A. T. SHERT, Coldwater, breeder of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock in both Vermont and Michigan Registers. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

A. W. MARING, Burr Oak Grove Farm, Mendon, St. Joseph Co., breeder of registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

C. W. WARNER, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. m75-6m

C. E. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Macomb County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of Woodstock Stock, descended directly from the Hammond stock. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

CHAS. E. SOUTHWELL, Marshall, Mich., breeder of Merino Sheep. Stock registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Stock and density of fleece specialties. m75-6m

C. M. FELLOWS, Manchester, Washtenaw Co., I keep on hand at all times a good stock of registered Merino sheep of my own breeding or bred in Vermont. Stock always on hand. m75-6m

CONNER & FELLOWS, Metamora, Lapeer Co., breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. m75-6m

COUCH & DORR, Grass Lake P. O., residents of Sharon, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Merino sheep and Jersey Red Swine; also pure-bred Poland Chicks. Stock for sale. m75-6m

D. H. & H. L. SEARS, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, breeders of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. m75-6m

DOCKY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwater, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

E. A. DALEY, Pine Creek, Calhoun Co., breeder of thoroughbred Merino Sheep; registered in Vermont and Michigan registers. Stock for sale. m75-6m

E. BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep or Rich blood; also short horn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. m75-6m

E. B. WELCH, Paw Paw Valley Stock Farm, Breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino Sheep. A fine stock of registered Merino Sheep was purchased from G. F. Martin, Rush, N. Y. Also bred of Poland Chinas. F. O. address, Paw Paw. m75-6m

E. C. E. KELLOGG, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., stock county, Michigan, dealer in registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. m75-6m

E. J. & E. W. HARDY, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., breeders of Registered Merino Sheep, stock tracing to best Vermont stock. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

E. J. FOSTER, Chelsea, Washtenaw Co., breeder of registered Merino sheep and Jersey Red Merino sheep. Stock for sale. m75-6m

E. J. STANTON, St. Louis, Mich., dealer in registered and registered pure-bred Berkshire Swine of noted strains. Imported Scotch Collie Dogs, Plymouth Rock fowls and their eggs for sale. m75-6m

F. M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Pease, Ionia Co., breeder and dealer in improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

FRED C. WOOD, Saline, Mich. Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

G. F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of thoroughbred Merino Sheep and Jersey Red Merino Sheep. All stock registered and recorded. Stock for sale. m75-6m

G. L. HOYT, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. m75-6m

HOUGH BROS., Ionia City, Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred Merino Sheep and high grade Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. m75-6m

JAMES M. KRESS, residence Bridgewater, Washtenaw Co., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. P. O. address, Clinton. m75-6m

JAMES McCREGOR & SON, Metamora, Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. m75-6m

JAMES W. NEWBURY, Hanover, Jackson Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. m75-6m

J. C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, Mich., breeder of Registered Merino Sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

J. EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of thoroughbred Merino Sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examined before some of the best flocks in Vt. Examined before some of the best flocks in Vt. m75-6m

Shropshire Downes.

D. HUBBARD, Marshall, Mich., breeder and importer of Shropshire Sheep. Imported and stock from imported sheep for sale. m75-6m

CARLOCK'S imported and Michigan bred Shropshire sheep, the popular market stock in Central Michigan. Imported and bred in England. Early orders secure first choice. Wesley J. Garlock, Howell, Mich. m75-6m

LEWIS WILKEY, Peawack, Kent County, Mich., breeder and importer of Shropshire stock. The most superior of the world. m75-6m

HOGS.—Berkshires & Suffolks.

FRANK SPAULDING, Charlotte, Michigan, breeder of Improved Berkshires. All Berkshire swine recorded. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

GEO. B. COLE, Lansing, Mich., breeder of Berkshire and Suffolk Swine. All stock recorded. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

Poland-Chinas.

A. O. HOWEN, Wilcox, breeder of pure-bred Poland-China swine, from stock bred by B. H. Todd, Barnes Bros. of Ohio. Early record in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice young stock for sale. m75-6m

A. C. LEMBECK, Oak Plains Stock Farm, DeWagie, Mich., breeder and shipper of pure-bred Poland-China swine. This herd of breeding stock is selected personally in Ohio from prize winners; stock recorded in Ohio record; breeding stock for sale, not taken. m75-6m

C. H. STANTON, Proprietor of Wood Law Stock Farm, St. Louis, Gratiot Co., breeder and shipper of pure-bred Poland-China swine and Southdown sheep. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

J. B. SHEPPARD, Ionia, Mich., breeder of pure-bred Poland-China swine. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. m75-6m

Chester Whites.

W. W. TURBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester White Swine. Choice stock for sale. m75-6m

Cheshires.

W. TITSWORTH, Millington, Tuscola Co., breeder and shipper of Improved Cheshires—A specialty. Order early. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

HORSES.—Draft and Trotting.

A. LONZO SESSIONS, Grand River Valley Stock Farm, Ionia, breeder of Cleveland Bay, Coach and Roadster horses. Imported Dalmatians in the stud. m75-6m

PHILLIPS, Danversville, Ingham Co., breeder of Clyde horses, imported Red Danes, young Chancellors, Young Marquis, and Young Camille in the stud. Young stallions and stock for sale. m75-6m

E. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, breeder of Percheron Horses. The well known Duke of Farnham stall at head of stud. Young stock for sale at all times at moderate prices. Write for what you want. m75-6m

G. W. FLETCHER, Orchard Grove Stock Farm, St. Marys, Macomb Co., breeder of trotting and draft horses, with Carver (standard) 2887, Marmont an imported Clyde Glenzie 2197, 1600 in the stud. Stock for sale. m75-6m

H. H. LILLIS STOCK FARM, Waterford, Berrien Co., Parsons & Baldwin, breeders of Percheron horses, with imported Trojan No. 1208 (882) at head of the stud. m75-6m

O. W. PARSELL, Flushing, Genesee Co., importer and breeder of Clyde horses and draft horses, with a stallion in the stud, including Lord of the Tower (8792), Stables Knight (8807) and Clinker (1700). Stock for sale. m75-6m

PORTLAND BREEDING STABLES—L. F. Ferguson, Proprietor. Stallions Young Claret, Lofly, Portland Charley, George Wellington (Clyde) and Toronto Child (Clyde). Have also three of the finest breeding pairs of Friesian Horses in the west. My Berkshires are herd registered. Send for circular. m75-6m

J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich.

DOGS.—Collies.

CHARLES INMAN, Avon, Midland Co., breeder of thoroughbred Scotch Collies. Sheep head pups from the best stock for \$4. Correspondence solicited. m75-6m

"SCOTCH COLLIES."

Lords of the Highlands. An breeding of them from the best and purest imported blood. Have lately made several additions to my kennel of collies of superior individual excellence. Have also three of the finest breeding pairs of Friesian Horses in the west. My Berkshires are herd registered. Send for circular. m75-6m

J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich.

GIRES.

Prescott, Gratiot, Saginaw, Hillsdale, Ionia, and other counties. First-class kinds of HAMILTON. Illustrated Catalogue free. C. G. HAMILTON, Detroit, Mich.



## Poetry.

## THE KNIGHT AND THE LADY.

In the brave old days of the Table Round  
There lived a knight of illustrious fame,  
Who cherished a passion most profound,  
A truly romantic, chivalric flame.  
For a proud and beautiful lady,  
And she accepted it all as her due.  
The knightly devotion so tender, so tried;  
But when for her love he ventured to sue,  
"Who seeketh to woo me, must win me," replied  
This most discouraging lady.  
"Sir knight, you must wander a year and a day;  
You must seek for adventures beyond the seas;  
You must enter a castle enchanted, and slay  
Three dragons. And having slayed those of these,  
You may then come back for your lady!"  
So the good knight went, as in duty bound,  
He wandered many a weary mile;  
Adventures enough and to spare he found,  
And he met and braved them all in a style  
That would quite have delighted the lady.  
Castle and dragons, he found them too,  
And settled their fate with small delay;  
In short, he carried the programme through  
To the last poor end of the year and a day.  
But he never came back for the lady!

Fair maiden, whose lover brave and true  
Goes forth, at your word, to seek a name,  
Or honors—or riches—or rank for you;  
Take care! for perhaps he may do the same,  
And gain the place, and the wealth, and the fame,  
But come not back for the lady!

—R. Trenchard, in June Manhattan.

## IT PAYS.

It pays to wear a smiling face  
And laugh our troubles down;  
For all our little trials wait  
Our laughter or our frown.  
Beneath the magic of a smile  
Our comb will fade away,  
As melts the frost in early spring,  
Beneath the sunny ray.  
It pays to make a worthy cause,  
By helping it, our own;  
To give the current of our lives  
A true and noble tone.  
It pays to com'rt heavy hearts,  
Oppressed with dull despair,  
And leave in sorrow-darkened lives  
One gleam of brightness there.  
It pays to give a helping hand  
To eager, earnest youth;  
To set, with all the waywardness,  
Their courage and their truth;  
To strive, with sympathy and love,  
Their confidence to win;  
It pays to open wide the heart  
And "let the sunshine in."

## Miscellaneous.

## THE LOG HUT OF CLAPHAM.

Of all the suburbs south of the Thames,  
Clapham has the appearance of the most  
homogeneous prosperity. Its ways are  
broad and open, its houses substantial  
and well kept. An air of comfortable  
competence is to be found in its quiet  
mooks, while the splendor of city riches  
shines on its more conspicuous squares,  
roads and terraces. The common is its  
glory, the crown of its affluence. To live  
on Clapham common means an obliging  
banker, efficient servants, gallant horses  
and no more personal knowledge of bank-  
ruptcy than a Kafir has of aesthetics.

Of all the houses of Clapham common,  
the most spacious is the Log Hut. It  
stands with four fair walls against the  
four lights of heaven. The exterior ap-  
pears to be large and free; responsible without  
pretentiousness; comfortable without  
sordidness; liberal without prodigality.

The interior more than confirms the  
outward promise. In summer it is full of  
subdued sunlight, and open to the wan-  
dering perfumes of the gardens beyond.  
It is still, without being hushed. The  
silence seems always either brooding over  
music fled or awaiting melody. Sounds  
which abroad strike harshly upon the ear,  
come mingled with a murmur of leaves,  
and are no more than the stray, half-  
bodied notes of an incomplete tune.

In winter huge fires blaze for welcome.  
The silver shines, the pictures gleam, the  
drapery grows mellow, the carpets catch  
the warmth, the ceiling throws down the  
glow of the ruddy light. Soft chairs and  
couches woo the stranger to repose, and  
importune him to delay.

The master of this house, Mr. William  
Bayliss, had just reached that period of  
life when, fortune having favored him,  
and he being untroubled by any later  
growth of ambition, he was little disposed  
for new enterprise, and made up his mind  
to live what might be yet given to him  
of life, in all the peacefulness of moderate  
use. He was sixty years of age.

Mr. Bayliss was a man of rather more  
than the middle height. His figure was  
but slightly stouter than forty years ago.  
He had large, kindly blue eyes, a broad,  
unwrinkled forehead, and, save where a  
fringe of gray hair ran round the lower  
part of his head, he was quite bald. He  
did not wear whiskers, beard, or mous-  
tache. In youth he had been good-looking.  
In age he had a singularly gracious,  
benevolent face.

Mrs. Bayliss, five years his junior, and  
married to him thirty years ago, reflected  
many of the leading characteristics of his  
expression. She had been his good wife  
all that time. She believed there was no  
better man than he in all the world.

To this good couple one daughter had  
been born. Kate was her name. And  
now this day, in the middle of leafy June,  
Kate was to be married. She was to marry  
Edward Mayne, the choice of her own  
heart, the only sweetheart of her girlhood,  
and the suitor who had won the love and  
respect of her father and mother.

Kate was twenty-two, tall and lithe, had  
dark eyes and a round red cheek, and red  
lips and dark-brown hair, with here and  
there a few lighter brown that made rich  
gold of the sunlight. She smiled  
often than laughed, but when she did  
laugh, there was such a tone of exquisite  
enjoyment that people paused to listen as  
we hush our rude voices when unawares  
we are startled by the lark.

Edward Mayne was a jovial, light-  
hearted fellow; tall, too, flat-chested,  
lightly built, and lithe, with animal spirits  
enough for a parish, good heart enough  
for a county, and as much good sense as  
you would like to see in any fine, hand-  
some, dashing young fellow of seven-and-  
twenty. Although he had not been up

to this at all blameless, he was, every one  
said who knew him well, of the best kind  
of raw material from which the best kind  
of Englishman is made.

When all the oratorical formalities of  
the breakfast had been complied with, and  
yet an hour was to spare before the bride  
and bridegroom set out upon their honey-  
moon, the master of the house rose and  
said:

"There is just time before the young  
people leave us, for a little story, which  
has been a blameless secret between my  
wife and me for many a year. Some of  
you are old friends, yet I think the mem-  
ory of none of you reaches back to the cir-  
cumstance which caused me to call this  
house the Log Hut."

"It has been my good fortune—good  
fortune for which I am ever grateful to  
heaven—that having begun life with a  
modest education and no fortune, I have  
arrived toward the close of my years, at a  
position of comfort, nay, moderate afflu-  
ence."

"I began life in the city of London in  
the office of a large timber firm. At six-  
teen I entered the office, and, until I was  
close upon twenty, was occupied in the  
ordinary routine of the counting-house.  
I never cared much for desk-work, and I  
was glad of the opportunity of leaving  
my desk and taking a position in our great  
timber-yard. Here was a life of physical  
activity, in which I found scope for judg-  
ment; at the office I had done merely  
mechanical work."

"Marston & Co. bought and sold wood  
of all kinds—Swedish, North American,  
West Indian, British African. I quickly  
became master of my business. I liked  
it, and liking in business is more than  
half the battle. I need not go into  
technical detail; it will be enough if I say  
that when I reached five-and-twenty years  
of age, I was one of the best judges of  
logs in London. To those who know  
nothing of the business, it may seem that  
little or no skill is required in selecting  
timber. But when we come to consider  
the wide difference of prices of fancy  
wood of the same kind, the value of an  
expert will appear."

"At this time I had a salary which it  
will appear, while sufficient to keep a bachelor  
in a homely way, was altogether inade-  
quate to the support of a wife and family.  
But—here he leaned with a pleasant,  
gentle courtesy toward his wife—"I had  
made up my mind who my wife should be  
if ever I married. Out of my small salary  
I was able to lay by a little money. We  
used to call this her dowry—here he  
bowed again in the direction of his wife  
—"for she was an orphan, alone in the  
world, and kept herself on her slender  
earnings as a schoolmistress."

"Three or four sons of members of the  
firm were in the business, so that I, be-  
cause without capital, had little or no  
chance of ever attaining to a partnership.  
There were, of course, men with much  
larger salaries than my own, but they were  
older by twenty years, and waiting  
for dead men's shoes was bad work.  
I plainly saw that marriage was for me out  
of the question as long as I staid with  
Marston & Co. Accordingly, when I was  
about six-and-twenty, and had saved  
close upon a hundred pounds, I went to  
the head of the firm and explained my  
case. I told him I felt, as far as the busi-  
ness and the treatment I received went,  
perfectly satisfied, but that I was anxious  
to push my fortune so that I might settle  
in life. Old Mr. Marston was extremely  
kind. He told me they were greatly  
pleased with me, and that they would do  
anything in reason rather than let me go,  
but that certain infrangible conditions of  
promotion existed that I could not be put  
over the heads of my seniors, and that  
although he was willing to increase my  
salary to the utmost limit—consistent  
with my services—he could not on my ac-  
count overstep the limit. I explained that  
the increase he offered would not meet my  
views, and that I had determined to leave  
as soon as a substitute for me was sup-  
plied."

"Mr. Marston then asked me what I  
proposed doing. I remember, as though  
it was but yesterday, the mixture of pride  
and humiliation I felt when I told him  
that I intended starting in business for  
myself."

"May I ask," he said, "what business  
you intend starting in?"

"Something the same as I have been  
at," I said, feeling still more uncomfort-  
able.

"Oh," he cried, with a smile, "you are  
going to be a rival of ours?"

"No, no," I hastened to say. "I in-  
tend buying and selling on commis-  
sion, and I wish to know, sir, if I may count  
on you as one of my patrons."

"You may count on me," said he,  
cordially, "doing all for you I may fairly  
do. Young Bayliss," he added gravely,  
"if you want a hundred or two you have  
but to say the word. You can pay me  
back just as you please."

"I thanked him most sincerely, and  
told him that for my present purposes I  
wanted little or no capital, except just  
what would keep me going until I had  
got my scheme into operation."

"And," he said, "may I ask what ex-  
actly is your scheme?"

"Well, sir," I said, "I imagine I am a  
good judge of fancy logs—"

"So they tell me, so they tell me," said  
he, "and that is the reason we are sorry to  
lose you."

"And my notion is, that if I go about  
here and there I may be able to find logs  
which the owners want to sell and which  
my judgment tells me are good value for  
the money asked. And, sir, when I asked  
you to help me with your patronage I  
meant that, supposing I came across a  
piece of timber which I believed would  
cut up well, would you buy upon my  
judgment and so put the commission for  
the sale in my way?"

"A very good idea for you indeed,"  
said the old man. "A very good notion  
indeed. I understand you have made no  
mistakes up to this, and I have no doubt  
that we shall be able to do a good deal  
with you. Of course, you know all things  
of that kind must be done through Mr.  
Watkins, the master of the yard."

"I have already spoken to Mr. Wat-  
kins, sir, and he says that, with your per-  
mission, he will be glad to help me."

"In a month I left Marston & Co., and

found myself free to do as I pleased, and  
with about £20 in my pocket. It so hap-  
pened that the first day of my liberty, and  
the first day of the Easter vacation, were  
the same. I thought that, after ten years'  
close application to business, I owed my-  
self a little holiday, and therefore I went  
to Jane and told her I had determined to  
do nothing until the vacation was over.  
I often look back to those first days of  
independence, and think that in them  
began the great happiness and prosperity  
which has seemed to increase, hour by  
hour, ever since."

"When Jane's school reopened I went  
to work with all the vigor of hope and  
determination. For the first year I was  
moderately successful. I sold to Mr.  
Marston several pieces which turned out  
to his satisfaction, but at the end of the  
twelve months my financial position had  
not improved. I had made no more money  
than if I had remained in the yard. I felt  
sore, but not discouraged. I was  
seventeen-and-twenty, Jane two-and-twenty,  
and I thought it time we married, but I  
could not conscientiously ask her to share  
my small and now uncertain income, and  
I had determined from the beginning that  
she should give up school teaching when  
she became my wife."

"At this time the art of veneering was  
perhaps at its height, and for the benefit  
of anyone here who knows nothing of  
that art, I may say it is simply that of  
covering what I may call base wood with  
what I may call precious wood. Logs  
of mahogany, walnut, satinwood, rose-  
wood, and so on, are cut into thin leaves  
about the eighth of an inch thick, and  
glued down on base wood. In the process  
of cutting, half the wood is lost; but sup-  
posing an inch thickness is required, you  
can have, at the expense of a quarter of  
an inch of mahogany and seven-eighths  
of an inch of common wood, what seems  
to be inch mahogany. Quarter of an inch  
and seven-eighths of an inch would be,  
of course, an inch and an eighth, but the  
odd eighth flies from the circular saw in  
mahogany sawdust."

"It was in selecting logs which might  
be profitably cut into veneer that I at-  
tracted attention at Marston's yard. It was  
on my judgment in this matter I started  
in life on my own account. My plan was  
simple. I wandered from place to place,  
from sale to sale, from yard to yard, spy-  
ing out likely-looking pieces and bringing  
news of them to manufacturers."

"In the course of my wanderings I  
naturally came into contact with men em-  
ployed in nearly every wholesale timber-  
yard in London. Among these was a  
working man named John Fraser, who  
had always struck me as one possessed of  
a shrewd knowledge of timber. As with  
me, he could give no reason for the con-  
clusions at which he arrived. He simply  
said: 'I like it' or 'I don't,' 'Buy it' or  
'Let it alone.' 'I think it will turn out  
well,' or 'I am sure it is no good.'"

"I cannot explain how it was, but I felt  
drawn toward this man Fraser, and when-  
ever I went to where he was employed I  
made it a point to meet him and have a  
chat. It will not seem like boasting on  
my part if I say I was a better judge of  
logs than he. It is the simple truth. In  
my experience I rarely hesitated, and  
was, I may say, never wrong. He was  
not often astray, but on many occasions  
he would decline to give an opinion any  
way, merely saying the thing was beyond  
him."

"One wet, dull, miserable forenoon in  
February I went into the yard where  
Fraser was employed. I had nothing to  
do that day. I knew no fresh consign-  
ment had reached that yard since my last  
visit. I felt depressed, discouraged. The  
present year had not opened even as well  
for me as the former one. I began to  
think Jane and I would have indeed very  
long to wait before we could start, ever so  
modestly, our little home. I found Fraser  
sitting idly on some Quebec timber. Be-  
cause of his judgment in logs Fraser was  
allowed great latitude in laziness. In fact  
he was retained almost wholly for the  
purpose of appraising unsold wood. He was  
in a peculiarly morose and taciturn  
humor. I could get nothing out of him  
but negatives: It was not a nice day;  
There was no news; Nothing had arrived  
since I was there last; It did not seem as  
if the seasons were now as they were long  
ago; Two large timber firms had not been  
able to pay their way, and were bankrupt;  
There was no knowing but that his own  
firm was in a bad way; It was now pretty  
sure that the end of the world could not  
be far off. He had no faith in his own  
judgment of logs, and he began to doubt  
mine."

"At last he said to me, 'I know there  
isn't a better judge of logs in the rough  
than you, although you are a young man,  
but wait till you come to my years and  
maybe you'll fancy your own opinion  
less.'"

"Perhaps I may," said I; "but so far as  
I have gone I have never made a very bad  
guess yet."

"Aye, aye, aye—you are ever over-  
bold. When you are your age maybe I too  
thought I couldn't be taken in. But 'tis  
wonderful how we lose courage as we  
grow old. You give an opinion twice as  
readily as I who have had five times your  
experience. Tell me," he cried with sud-  
den animation, "were you ever downright  
beaten by a log yet?"

"Never," I answered with a laugh. "I  
dare say I have not been long enough at  
the business."

"Would you like to be beaten?" he  
said, getting up, and infusing what was  
for him a great deal of animation into  
his movements.

"If you've got anything in stock you  
think will beat me," I said, "let me see it."

"Come," he said defiantly, and with  
out another word he led the way to a re-  
mote corner of the yard where I had never  
been before.

"I followed in silence. In a couple of  
minutes we stood opposite a piece of ma-  
hogany."

"Eighteen feet by three feet, by three  
feet," he said. "What do you make of it?"

"I looked long and narrowly. There  
was absolutely no indication of promise  
in the wood, and yet I felt an uneasy dis-  
sire to come by that log in some way or  
another. Not only was there no appear-  
ance of promise, but it looked uncouth,  
ungainly, and certainly a superficial

glance would induce any average buyer to  
pass it over. However it was, the longer  
I looked the less I like to leave it there.  
Something drew me toward it, but  
whether it was the fascination of attrac-  
tion or the fascination of repulsion which  
chained me to the spot, I could not decide.

"Do you know the price they are ask-  
ing for it?" I said.

"Three hundred," he answered laconic-  
ally.

"I'll go and see Mr. Watkins about it."  
"Yes," he said in a jealous tone. "But  
what do you think of it?"

"I really don't know," I said in per-  
plexity.

"Ha, ha, ha!" he laughed in triumph.  
"I told you I'd show you something be-  
yond you. Why, that log has been in  
stock these six years, and no one will look  
at it."

"I'll bring Mr. Watkins this very day,  
I answered, and in a few minutes was out  
of the yard."

"That afternoon the manager of Mar-  
ston & Co. and I went back to Fraser."

"Well," said the manager, "Bayliss, I  
thought you had some gumption until  
now. Why, it wouldn't pay for the saw.  
I wouldn't take a gift of it. I wouldn't  
pay the carriage of it to our place. It's a  
regular weed."

"I own I was greatly discouraged, but  
I was more disturbed than discouraged.  
I could not get out of my mind that there  
was some secret hidden in that log. I lay  
awake half the night thinking of it.  
When I slept I dreamed that Marston &  
Co. bought it on my recommendation, that  
it turned out badly, and that my old em-  
ployers told me they would have nothing  
further to do with me, and bade me good-  
bye forever. Next morning, when I awoke,  
I was still more unsettled in my mind  
than I had been the previous evening.  
I need not say that I attached no im-  
portance to my dream. But still my  
dream helped me to one determination. I  
resolved not to urge the purchase of the  
mahogany upon Marston & Co. Then,  
after long and careful thought, I made up  
my mind as to the course I should adopt.  
I went to the city and sought my old em-  
ployer. I said to him:

"When I was leaving you, sir, more  
than a year ago, you were kind enough to  
say you would lend me one or two hun-  
dred pounds if I wanted it, to start me in  
business. If you have the same confidence  
in me now as you had then, I would feel  
very much obliged to you indeed for a  
loan of the money."

"The old man pushed his spectacles up  
on his forehead, and looked at me for a  
moment in silence. 'Bayliss, I have just  
the same confidence in you as ever. You  
can have the money, with pleasure.' Then  
readjusting his spectacles, he continued:

"To show how much I trust you, and be-  
lieve in you, I will not even ask you what  
you intend doing with the money. Wait a  
moment.' He took out a checkbook, filled  
a check up for £200, and handed it to me.

"My eyes filled with tears of gratitude  
at the kindly act of this good old man, and  
for a moment or two I could not trust my-  
self to speak. As soon as I was somewhat  
sure of the steadiness of my voice I said,  
'I cannot thank you sufficiently, sir. I  
will not try. I hope you may never be  
sorry for this, and I hope you may never  
be ashamed of me.'"

"I am sure I shall not, my dear Bay-  
liss; I am sure I shall not," he said, with  
generous good nature.

"It is only fair, sir, that I should now  
tell you," I said, "that I want this money  
for my first speculation. I intend buying  
a log with it and some of my own sav-  
ings."

"Ah," he laughed, "I told you it would  
come to your rivaling us in the end. Now  
that you have told me so much, tell me a  
little more. Why are not we to buy this  
log?"

"Because, sir, it is the only one in my  
experience I was ever doubtful about, and  
I could not think of allowing you, after  
all your kindnesses to me, to run any risk.  
And now, sir, I have to ask you for an  
additional favor. Will you allow that log  
to be cut for me in your yard?"

"Mr. Marston said he would be happy  
to do so, and I went away with a sense of  
heavy responsibility and gratitude too  
deep for words."

"That day I bought the unpromising  
piece of timber for two hundred and six-  
ty-five pounds, and the next day it was in  
Marston's yard, in front of the great cir-  
cular eighteen-foot saw."

"Watkins could scarcely restrain his  
laughter, and I really believe, but for the  
sake of old friendship, he would have treat-  
ed me with open scorn. But at the bottom  
of his rough nature there was a good deal  
of kindness which he took great care to  
conceal. So that after the first surprise at  
my purpose, he tried rather to encourage  
than depress me, and said that perhaps the  
log would not prove so bad as he had  
supposed. 'And you know,' he said, 'in  
any case we shall be able to let you have  
at least half your money for the stuff  
when it is cut up. However queer it may  
turn out, we can either work it up our-  
selves or sell it.'"

"At last the great saw was started, and  
Watkins and I stood by to watch the re-  
sult. The first and second came off,  
and discovered nothing but a dark centre  
line running down the whole length. The  
third showed a thickening and blurring of  
this line. The fourth was broader and still  
more blurred. The sixth and seventh re-  
vealed the markings broadening and as-  
suming something like a definite shape.

"At the eighth the grain took a sharper out-  
line. We were now two inches into the  
wood."

"Two sixty-five you gave for it," said  
Watkins. "Come, I don't like to see you  
lose your money. That is, half it, I mean.  
I'll give you two hundred for the log."

"I shook my head and said, 'No. Go  
on.' I felt excited, my misgivings were  
fading away, and I began to have a trem-  
ulous anticipation of triumph. We went  
on for another inch. Now there could be  
no doubt. A regular pattern was gradu-  
ally unfolding itself."

"I'll give you three hundred for it,"  
said Watkins.

"No," I cried. "I'll keep my luck,  
good or bad."

"At that time I felt my future was in  
the balance. If, as we went on, the pat-  
tern now indicated increased, the leaves

would be worth a small fortune. As it  
was, and supposing the pattern did not  
develop, the wood was of much more  
value than the money I had given for it.

"At this point somebody called Wat-  
kins away, and he did not return until six  
inches had been cut down into leaves. I  
was now in a state of tumultuous excite-  
ment. Not only had what I may call the  
design expanded and taken sharper out-  
line, but there could be no longer any  
doubt that the bark was, in my regard,  
a benignant freak of nature. For it re-  
vealed what, in lieu of any other way of ex-  
pressing it, I may call a decorative treat-  
ment of the acanthus leaf. This appeared  
in about three-fourths of the entire length  
of the grain, beginning about an eighth  
from one end and ending about an eighth  
from the other."

"What do you think of it now?" I cried  
triumphantly, to Watkins.

"It's wonderful," he said. "It's the  
finest thing of the kind I ever saw. Come,  
I'll give you twice what you paid. What  
do you say? It isn't every day you get a  
chance of making two hundred and sixty-  
five pounds on one transaction."

"I'll keep my luck," I cried. "I'll keep  
it, however it may turn out."

"Watkins once more went away. I was  
in too great a fever of excitement to heed  
his action, but afterward I learned he then  
sent a messenger for Mr. Marston. In a  
short time the old man came briskly into  
the yard."

"So, young Bayliss," he said, "I hear  
you have had a wonderful stroke of luck  
with that log. Oh," he cried, enthusias-  
tically, "it's a beauty! Will you sell it  
as it stands?"

"I shook my head. 'Mr. Watkins has  
been good enough,' I answered, 'to offer  
me five hundred and thirty, double what  
I gave for it, but I'd rather not take the  
money, sir, if you don't mind.'"

"Pooh!" cried the old man. "I'll make  
it seven hundred and fifty. Eh? Will you  
take seven hundred and fifty?"

"By this time we had got a third  
through, and leaf by leaf the pattern had  
grown in diameter and richness of design.  
For a moment I wavered. Here was a  
chance of making four hundred and  
eighty-five pounds without any risk what-  
ever. Yet still I was loth to part with that  
log. I said to myself after a moment's  
struggle, 'Sink or swim, I will keep it.'  
Then aloud: 'As soon as it's all cut you  
shall have it, if you like, at what you  
may consider a fair price.'"

"I will not trouble you with any  
further details beyond telling you that  
cutting after cutting added to the value  
of my purchase, and that by the time the  
great saw passed through that wood final-  
ly, Mr. Marston had said to me: 'It is  
worth every penny of fifteen hundred  
pounds for it, if that will satisfy you.'"

"I closed with the old man then and  
then, hurried out of the yard, and, taking  
a cab, drove straight with the news to  
Jane."

"That was the beginning of my good  
fortune. The next and greatest good luck  
that came to me, was my wife. Since we  
were married we have prospered beyond  
my most ardent hopes of the olden time.  
I have always regarded that mahogany  
log as the basis of my fortune, the founda-  
tion of my success. It has helped me to  
the building of this house, which out of  
gratitude to it I have called the Log Hut.  
You have observed that among the pres-  
ents which kind friends have poured in  
upon Kate, my daughter, on this occasion,  
there was none from me. I have kept this  
story until now in order to give point to  
my wedding gift. The carriage is at the  
door, but before the young people set out,  
accompanied by the good wishes of all, I  
think it only right they should know that  
the present I intend for them upon the  
occasion of their marriage, is the Log Hut  
of Clapham."—The Cornhill Magazine.

## Life in Havana.

In Havana the houses are built of  
stone, and some of them have walls three  
feet thick. Such a house as that is never  
hot. For a very warm day Cubans wear  
nothing but linen. One of the greatest  
luxuries is a Havana shave and bath. The  
shave is much like any other, except that  
it is usually done by some handsome,  
young mulatto boy, who looks delight-  
fully cool and comfortable in his open  
shirt and linen trousers. After it is done  
he fills up a marble basin for you, pours  
in a little orange juice for perfume, and  
you have your hands and face in it. The  
bath house opens from a courtyard, and  
the tub is made of enameled tiles, shal-  
low but broad, and fresh water is con-  
stantly pouring in a little stream. The  
orange juice, poured in a basin, makes  
the most refreshing toilet water imagin-  
able, and it is a perfume that no one ever  
tires of. The old notion that nurses  
taught their children, that orange skin is  
poisonous is sheer nonsense. If you  
smoke or chew tobacco and want to give  
it up, lay aside the skin of your next  
orange, let it dry for a day or two, and  
whenver you feel a craving for a smoke  
put a small piece in your mouth."

It carries you over the desire, and is  
wholesome and pleasant. Candied  
orange skin is the most delicious of con-  
fections. They make this in Havana, but  
nowhere so well as in the city of Mexico.  
And for any time and all times of day  
the orange is a wholesome and palatable fruit.  
In warm weather every house should  
have its box of oranges. Even a sickly  
child can safely eat two or three before  
breakfast and as many through the day  
as it wants. The only secret of eating  
them is to swallow the juice and throw  
away the pulp, which is exactly like a  
wad of Sisal hemp. Coconut juice, not the  
milk, but pure coconut juice, taken from  
a nearly ripe nut fresh from the tree,  
and drank early in the morning while it  
is cool as ice, is the most refreshing drink  
that mortal man ever put to his lips. A  
West Indian would laugh at iced wines  
out of frosted glasses if he could get a  
fresh coconut to tap. West Indians  
know how to enjoy life whether they  
have money or not. They drink great  
quantities of liquor, but it is rare in that  
climate for any one to acquire an un-  
controllable appetite for it.

"100 Does one Dollar," is true of only  
Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

## Children in Japan.

Professor E. S. Morse, in his account of  
Japan, notes that the treatment of chil-  
ren in that country is quite different from  
ours. The Japanese have the best chil-  
ren in the world, and it is largely due to  
education and training. Children are al-  
most sacred, treated with great care and  
kindness, but almost entirely without re-  
striction. Everywhere they are to be  
found, at theatres, at festivals, playing  
on the steps of the temples.

The character of Japanese houses saves  
much trouble about children. There are  
no stairs for them to tumble down, no  
furniture for them to fall over, no sticky  
food with which to bedaub themselves.  
So there is no need to reprove them. They  
are rarely heard to cry, but when they do  
break forth they make a tremendous  
racket, yelling with great fierceness. In  
his travels through the country Professor  
Morse only once saw two boys fighting,  
and then they were only slapping each  
other.

The dress of the Japanese children is  
the same as that of the adult. The sleeves  
are open at the inner edge, with a pocket  
on the outer side. The dress is very sim-  
ple, easy, and free, with tucks to be let  
down as the child grows, so that, as the  
fashions never change and the dress is  
made of strong silk brocade, or silk and  
cotton, it will



## THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

A ship once crossing over the sea—  
Told the story as 'twas told to me—  
Made a hundred miles or so from shore,  
When a craft was one day seen that bore  
Her flag reversed, while 'gainst the mast  
The torn sails fluttered as the wind rushed past—  
Out with the boat! the captain cried,  
And the seamen darted over the side;  
Their oars fell in with a regular dip,  
As they rapidly reached the silent ship.  
When they reached the deck a light met their eyes  
Which made them start with a fearful surprise.  
All around on the deck the crew were lying,  
And groaning aloud as tho' they were dying;  
The captain alone on a hencoop sat,  
With his face in his hands and a weed on his hat;  
With his face in his hands and a weed on his hat;  
And the crew looked up with a heartrending sigh,  
As they saw the captain's face so pale and dry.

## Took It for a Bustle.

A very pretty, modest young woman  
Came shyly into a place where they sell  
Base-ball goods. Approaching the clerk,  
She pointed to a base-ball catcher's mask  
In the show window, and with a demure  
And timid smile said: "Please let me exam-  
ine that."  
"Certainly," beamed the gallant man,  
Then he extricated the mask from among  
The other base-ball goods, while he whisked  
To a reporter: "One of the female  
stars, sure as I'm a sinner. Didn't know  
they were in town."  
The young lady turned the mask around  
 gingerly in her daintily-gloved hands, ex-  
 amined it critically, and asked with a  
 pert, upward glance: "Isn't it rather  
 short?"  
"Oh, no—they come in that size al-  
 ways," smiled the blonde chief clerk.  
"I never saw one made exactly like this  
 before—no invention, I suppose?" ven-  
 tured she.  
"Oh, my, no; been in use three years at  
 least," said Henry.  
"Indeed! How strange. Do you think  
 they are better than those of whale  
 bone?"  
"Undoubtedly," was the ready reply,  
 though he mentally asked: "Who ever  
 heard of a whalebone mask?"  
"And the strings?" said she, turning it  
 round.  
"Strings?" echoed Henry, in perplexity.  
"That is the straps—the fasteners—  
 how does one keep them on?"  
"Let me show you," said Henry,  
 reaching for it.  
"Oh, don't trouble yourself," cried she,  
 with a half smile, and then she turned  
 pale as death while Henry took the mask  
 into his hands.  
As he stood loosening the strap pre-  
 paratory to adjusting the affair, the cus-  
 tomer seemed paralyzed with deep em-  
 tion, and on the verge of a dead faint.  
 But when Henry pulled the mask over  
 her face the color returned. She gasped  
 for breath, opened wide her eyes and  
 panted:  
"Why, what in the world is it?"  
"Why, a base-ball mask, to be sure.  
 Didn't you know?" smiled Henry, through  
 the wires.  
"I—no—that is—I thought it was a—  
 ah, dear!"  
Her prostrate form was laid upon the  
 counter.

He ought to be President.  
"That's a cool fellow," said a Philadel-  
 phia manufacturer, pointing across Chest-  
 nut street, where Col. Ludlow, the Chief  
 of the Water Department of that city, was  
 waiting for a car. "Let me tell you  
 something which happened a few days  
 ago to a friend of mine, whose large es-  
 tablishment consumes a great deal of  
 water, and who has frequently favored to  
 ask of the Water Department. He re-  
 cently visited the chief's office, and found Col.  
 Ludlow, as usual, very polite. My friend,  
 after perusing all of his requests, took  
 a fifty-dollar bank bill from his pocket  
 and passed it over to the chief, who  
 spread it upon the desk before him. He  
 did not utter a word at the moment, but  
 when his visitor was about to go away,  
 said:  
"Now, my dear sir, what is this for?"  
 looking up the bill.  
"Oh! that's to buy cigars for the boys,"  
 was the careless reply.  
"Yes," said Col. Ludlow; "then I sup-  
 pose you are fond of the weed your-  
 self?"  
"My friend said that he enjoyed nothing  
 better than a good cigar."  
"Then allow me," said the colonel  
 warmly, "to insist upon your trying one of  
 these," taking down a box of Henry Clays.  
"With a careless gesture, Colonel  
 Ludlow rolled up the fifty-dollar bill into  
 a paper lighter and slowly lit his own  
 cigar. This done, the colonel turned,  
 with an easy and polite motion, and said:  
"Permit me," and held the blazing bill  
 under the nose of my amazed and startled  
 friend, whose eyes had now become almost  
 as big as dinner plates. With two or  
 three gasping inhalations, he managed to  
 get a light. He kept his eyes upon the  
 bill until it burned to the very fingers  
 which held it. My friend gets purple in  
 the face every time he thinks of the affair,  
 and confided it to me simply to warn me  
 how to behave myself at the Water De-  
 partment."—Philadelphia Record.

The Meanest Man Alive.  
"Somewhere on earth," says Car-  
 line, "lives the meanest man of all, if  
 only we can find him."  
For twenty-seven years a faithful old  
 horse had toiled for this man. He had  
 lost his stiff knees and strained his rheu-  
 matic legs long after animals of half his  
 service had been turned out to pasture for  
 permanent rest. But the old horse was  
 ambitious, and stayed on the "bus. He  
 had switched his tail on the whiffletrees  
 for so many years that it had grown short  
 and stubby, and there was an awkward  
 hump in his under-pile, which had grown  
 unmanageable since the bit had worn the  
 corners of his mouth away. This veteran  
 had drawn thousands of tourists from the  
 depot to the Cataract house at Niagara,  
 and patiently fought flies or gnawed the  
 manger while the proprietor fled from him.  
 He was a party, but not a participator.

nis, to their robbery, and if the sad-eyed  
 brute could have spoken he no doubt  
 would have warned the unsuspecting pas-  
 sengers to beware of the hotel and depart  
 while they had means enough to reach  
 their homes.  
The old horse got sufficient to keep  
 him alive while his strength lasted, but  
 the other day he gave out, and the prom-  
 ising child of sin who owned the beast  
 concluded to make a show of him, as his  
 value for other purposes was gone.

The Cataract house is near the brink of  
 the whirling, boiling, blinding torrent  
 that leaps over the American falls a few  
 rods below; and, taking the animal out to  
 a point close by, last Saturday night, this  
 son of Belial and his crew pushed the  
 faithful old brute in.

There was a fearful struggle, for even a  
 horse regards with terror that awful chasm  
 to which the boiling channel leads. At a  
 point 25 feet above the fall the horse re-  
 sisted his feet, and, supported by a sharp  
 rock that rose out of the foaming river,  
 held himself firm against the force of the  
 waters. There he stood, casting piteous  
—almost human—looks of appeal towards  
 the shore.

Then that peculiar and unique inhuman-  
 ity, which can be found nowhere else, it  
 is to be hoped, but at Niagara, cropped out  
 in a new place. Men gathered on the  
 banks and began hurling rocks and stones  
 at the poor brute. Finally, they drove  
 him from his support; but, by what seem-  
 ed almost supernatural strength, he  
 breasted that dreadful torrent, making a  
 last struggle for life, reached the shore at  
 Prospect Park and clambered up the bank.  
The gallant old animal had accomplished  
 what no one believed possible, and would  
 have been a relic worth preserving, but a  
 broken leg made him worthless, and so a  
 brave policeman came forward and ended  
 his life by a shot through the head. At  
 last the old horse died as a horse should—  
 on the greensward, under the green trees,  
 and beneath the blue sky.

There may be words in Spanish or Rus-  
 sian that would fitly characterize the  
 action of the dog who could thus treat a  
 worn-out servant. There is nothing in  
 English, and so we leave the subject.  
Only this: When you visit Niagara the  
 Cataract house and the persecutor of this  
 dumb beast are things to avoid.—Chicago  
 News.

## An Amateur Circus.

The impression that Barnum left in the  
 minds of the small boys of Hartford, says  
 The Telegram of that city, has not died  
 out yet. Since the advent of the great  
 showman it has been a common scene to  
 find a group of boys in the back lots  
 pitching, tumbling and leaping before an  
 audience composed of frowzy-headed lit-  
 tle girls who enthusiastically applauded  
 each act vigorously, and urged the per-  
 formers on to renewed efforts.

This other day a number of boys more  
 or less out at the elbow and wearing hats  
 of doubtful lineage, assembled on a com-  
 mon to give a circus. Their tent consist-  
 ed of a large number of newspapers  
 gummed together, a fishing pole being  
 used for the main support of the struc-  
 ture. There was a good deal of row first  
 as to who should be clown, but after an  
 interchange of civilities in the way of a  
 few black eyes it was finally settled, and  
 the boys to the number of seven went into  
 the tent to begin their alleged perfor-  
 mance, leaving outside a stumpy little  
 Italian whom they had refused admittance  
 to the show on the ground of his national-  
 ity.

This young representative of the sunny  
 clime was meanwhile concocting a plan  
 whereby he might work a dire vengeance  
 on his foes, and he lost no time in setting  
 about it. Just as the ring master inside  
 the tent was spouting out "You're fellers  
 clear de ring fur de performance," a tiny  
 flame shot up from the edge of the news-  
 paper walls and he did not finish his  
 sentence. There was a general scramble  
 of everybody to get out, and no one stood  
 on ceremony either. The paper tent,  
 under the influence of a strong breeze,  
 soon burned to the ground, while the  
 circus company watched it sadly and  
 gloomily die out into a pile of ashes.  
They are now looking for the boy with  
 the unpronounceable name that set fire  
 to their show. In their own expressive  
 language, "That Italian must go?"

## The Frosts of 1816.

Charles Dudley Warner, one of New  
 England's humorists, says: "The only  
 person who knows how to live in New  
 England is the bear," and explains by  
 adding: "He goes into winter quarters  
 like a sensible animal when winter comes,  
 and stays there sucking his paws in con-  
 tent and waiting for warm weather. All  
 the trouble we have with the climate  
 arises from the fact that we do not obey  
 the laws of it as he does." Apropos of  
 what the 'oldest inhabitants' say, as  
 compared with former cold seasons, in  
 the spring and summer of 1816, the month  
 of May, like the one just ended, was more  
 remarkable for frosts than smiles. Buds  
 and fruits were frozen; ice formed half  
 an inch in thickness; corn was killed, and  
 the fields again and again replanted, un-  
 til deemed too late. June, that year, was  
 the coldest ever known in this latitude.  
 Frost, ice and snow were common. Al-  
 most every green herb was killed. Fruit  
 was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to  
 the depth of ten inches in Vermont,  
 several inches in Maine, and it fell to the  
 depth of three inches in the interior of  
 Connecticut. July was accompanied by  
 frost and ice. On the morning after the  
 fourth ice formed the thickness of com-  
 mon window glass, throughout New Eng-  
 land, New York, and some parts of Penn-  
 sylvania. Corn was nearly all killed.  
 August was more cheerless if possible  
 than the summer months already passed.  
 Ice formed half an inch in thickness.  
 Indian corn was so frozen that the greater  
 part of it was cut up and dried for fodder.  
 Almost everything green was destroyed,  
 both in this country and in Europe. Corn  
 for seed the following spring sold from  
 four to five dollars a bushel. September  
 furnished about two weeks of the mildest  
 weather of the season. Soon after the  
 middle it became very cold and frosty.

The unsophisticated young man at the St.  
 Nicholas, who smashed the neck of his bottle  
 of claret before the waiter had time to get a  
 corker, afterwards explained that he didn't  
 propose to pay \$1 for corkage.

## A Curious Cat-Clock.

The following curious incident is found  
 in Hue's "Chinese Empire": "One day  
 when we went to pay a visit to some  
 families of Chinese Christian peasants,  
 we met, near a farm, a young  
 lad who was taking a buffalo to graze  
 along our path. We asked him carelessly,  
 as we passed, whether it was yet noon.  
 The child raised his head to look at the  
 sun, but it was hidden behind thick  
 clouds, and he could read no answer  
 there. 'The sky is so cloudy,' said he;  
 'but wait a moment,' and with these  
 words he ran toward the farm, and came  
 back a few minutes afterward with a cat  
 in his arms. 'Look here,' said he, 'it is  
 not noon yet; and he showed us the cat's  
 eyes, by pushing up the lids with his  
 hands. We looked at the child with sur-  
 prise, but he was evidently in earnest.  
 'Very well,' said we; 'thank you; and we  
 continued on our way. To say the truth,  
 we had not at all understood the proceed-  
 ing, but we did not wish to question the  
 little pagan, lest he should find out that  
 we were Europeans by our ignorance.  
 As soon as we reached the farm, however,  
 we made haste to ask our Christian  
 friends whether they could tell the clock  
 by looking into a cat's eyes. They seemed  
 surprised at the question; but as there  
 was no danger in confessing to them our  
 ignorance of the properties of a cat's  
 eyes, we related what had just taken  
 place. That was all that was necessary;  
 our complaisant neophytes immediately  
 gave chase to all the cats in the neighbor-  
 hood. They brought us three or four,  
 and explained in what manner they might  
 be made use of for watches. They point-  
 ed out that the pupils of their eyes went  
 on constantly growing narrower till  
 twelve o'clock, when they became like a  
 fine line, as thin as a hair, drawn perpen-  
 dicularly across the eye, and that after  
 twelve the dilation commenced.

The most serene self-complacency we have  
 ever known shone out in the sentence writ-  
 ten by Margaret Fuller while yet in her early  
 days:

"I have now met all the people worth know-  
 ing in America, and I find no intellect com-  
 parable to my own."  
A gust of egotism like this gives some color  
 of authenticity to the story so often told  
 of herself and Ralph Waldo Emerson. The  
 Boston Theatre, watching the dancing of Fanny  
 Ellsler, when she turned to Emerson, and press-  
 ing his hand said:

"Margaret, this is religion."  
No wonder that he afterwards described her  
 as "athletic soul." We should be glad to  
 know how she described him.

## The Utility of Pain.

The utility of pain is seen in the mem-  
 brane which sweeps the surface of the eye,  
 for, instance, in several animals,  
 whenever any irritant particle is brought  
 into contact with these delicate struc-  
 tures. The pain caused by the foreign  
 body sets off reflexly a muscular contrac-  
 tion in this membrane, and thus it is  
 brought across the eye, sweeping the sur-  
 face, and so the offending matter is re-  
 moved. When the foreign body is too  
 fixed to be removed, disorganization of  
 the eye follows, and amid a general destruc-  
 tion of the organ the irritant matter is  
 got rid of. Destruction of the eye in  
 these animals would be a common oc-  
 currence if it were not for this muscular  
 arrangement, and pain is the excitant; it  
 is, as it were, the finger which pulls the  
 trigger, and so the machinery already  
 provided and prepared is set in action  
 thereby. In man the suffering caused by  
 a foreign body in the eye calls the atten-  
 tion to the part and leads to its removal.  
 If it were not for the pain so produced  
 irreparable mischief would often be per-  
 mitted to go on unchecked, because un-  
 noticed. Not only does pain so defend  
 the eye from the injurious effects of  
 foreign bodies, it often serves to protect  
 the delicate organ from overwork; and  
 where pain is so produced rest is given to  
 the part and recovery is instituted. Es-  
 pecially is this seen where the eyes are not  
 an absolute pair, and long personal of a  
 page strains them. Proper spectacles,  
 making the eyes a pair, give prompt and  
 permanent relief. The grave diseases of  
 the eye are those which are painless,  
 where incipient disease is aggravated by  
 persistent action, all of which would be  
 avoided if pain were a consequence of  
 the malady.—The Contemporary Review.

The Remains of a Tower That Has  
 Stood for 800 Years.  
Long miles before we actually reached  
 it we could see the Kutub towering high  
 above all surrounding landmarks in the  
 distance. This, the loftiest landmark in the  
 world, has stood, as it stands to-day, or  
 taller, as near as I can find out, for over  
 800 years! At least there is an inscrip-  
 tion over the door of the fifth story stat-  
 ing that the Minar, having been injured  
 by lightning, was repaired by the Em-  
 peror Feroze Shah in the year 1098 A. D.  
 The present height of the tower is 242  
 feet, but it is quite certain that it was once  
 60 feet taller. Indeed, there is a portion  
 of it lying in an upright position on the  
 ground near by, surrounded by a fence.  
It is hard to contemplate appreciatively  
 the present height of this monument,  
 which may be ascended to the very top  
 by means of a spiral granite staircase.  
Look up at the top of your highest elec-  
 tric light masts in America, which are  
 supported by numerous guy ropes, and  
 reflect that the Kutub Minar of to-day is  
 only eight feet shorter.

It is divided into five stories by heavy  
 balconies, and tapers from a diameter of  
 fifty feet at the base to one of thirteen at  
 the present summit. The effect of this  
 diminishing size is to exaggerate the per-  
 spective and add much to the apparent  
 height of the Minar. The first story is  
 polygonal, and measures 94 feet 11 inches  
 in height. Above the first balcony the  
 Minar is round. The measurements of  
 the remaining stories are as follows: Sec-  
 ond, 50 feet, 8 inches; third, 40 feet, 9  
 inches; fourth, 25 feet, 4 inches. The  
 surface of the Minar is fluted all the way  
 up. The first three stories are built en-  
 tirely of red sandstone, and the last two  
 principally of white marble.—San Fran-  
 cisco Chronicle.

This rollicking story is told at the expense  
 of the former city editors of two rival morn-  
 ing newspapers at Indianapolis. On All Fools'  
 day, several years ago, Bingham, thinking to  
 play a joke on Hallard, sent a note to his office  
 asking:

"What is the proper name of the murderer  
—John Simpson or James Brown?"  
Without suspecting the hoax, Hallard  
 promptly replied:

"We have it Brown," and immediately sent  
 out all his reporters to discover who the mur-  
 derer was and whom he had killed. When the  
 reply came back to Bingham he thought there  
 must have been a murder, after all, and sum-  
 moning the men he sent them out to scour the  
 city and learn the details. The last editions of  
 both papers were held back till daylight, and  
 it was not until the evening papers came out  
 the next day that the joke oozed forth.

## VARIETIES.

Young Johnnie Jarpley was inclined to be a  
 good boy, and his mother spent much time in  
 instructing him in the enormity of the sin of  
 telling falsehoods, and, to impress it upon him,  
 wound up by telling him that people who told  
 lies chucked to death. When the Rev. Mr.  
 Jarpley was taking dinner at the Jarpley  
 place, on a "return call," the next day, Mrs.  
 Jarpley asked her guest:

"So Mrs. Muckle, you like my cooking?"  
"It is splendid, Mrs. Jarpley, just splendid,"  
enthusiastically responded Rev. Muckle's  
 lady. "Mr. Jarpley is fortunate in the pos-  
 session of such an excellent cook as yourself."  
Just as the lady concluded she took a sip of  
 water, and a few drops "going the wrong  
 way," caused her to cough.

"There she goes! There she goes, mother!"  
exclaimed young Jarpley in great excitement.  
"I heard her, when you was out of the  
 parlor, to Mr. Muckle, that she wished it was  
 all over, as one of your dinners was enough to  
 kill a mule, and she wondered how your hus-  
 band had ever lived so long."

The most serene self-complacency we have  
 ever known shone out in the sentence writ-  
 ten by Margaret Fuller while yet in her early  
 days:

"I have now met all the people worth know-  
 ing in America, and I find no intellect com-  
 parable to my own."  
A gust of egotism like this gives some color  
 of authenticity to the story so often told  
 of herself and Ralph Waldo Emerson. The  
 Boston Theatre, watching the dancing of Fanny  
 Ellsler, when she turned to Emerson, and press-  
 ing his hand said:

"Margaret, this is religion."  
No wonder that he afterwards described her  
 as "athletic soul." We should be glad to  
 know how she described him.

MEXICAN DOLLARS are worth \$5 American  
 cents in El Paso. American dollars are worth  
 \$5 Mexican cents in Mexico on the other side  
 of the river, and in consequence a car-driver  
 recently started from the American side with  
 a Mexican dollar in the morning, bought a drink  
 worth 15 cents on the Mexican side, receiving  
 an American dollar in exchange, afterwards  
 bought a drink on the American side and re-  
 ceived a Mexican dollar in exchange, and repeat-  
 ed the operation at intervals through the day,  
 leaving off at night with a Mexican dollar, as  
 he began. He can see no reason why he may  
 not live on his capital for the rest of his life by  
 buying 15 cents' worth at a time and dividing  
 his valuable patronage internationally.

"Mos' married folks quarrels more or less,"  
remarked Uncle Mose; "but I knows a man  
 and his wife what hasn't had a furse fur de  
 las' five years."

"Am dey libin togelider?"  
"Sartinly! Dey lib in de same house.  
She goes off every mawin' and washes by de  
 day."

"But praps dey quarrels at night. How  
 does you know dey don't?"  
"Dey don't hab a bit o' trouble, I tells yer.  
She an' out washin' all day, and has husband  
 an' right watchman in a sto' on Austin Ave.  
He goes off before she comes home, and he don't  
 get back till de mawin' until she has done gone  
 out washin'. Dat's been goin on fur de las'  
 five years, and de fust cross word hasn't passed  
 between 'em yet."

Mrs. A.—Oh, dear, it is too dreadful! I  
 had three complete sets of new dishes last fall  
 and all have gone to ruin.

Mrs. B.—In what way?

Mrs. A.—The servants broke them, of course.  
Mrs. B.—Well, I have never kept house.  
We have boarded ever since our marriage, but  
 I have often thought that if I did begin I  
 should at the very start make it a rule to  
 charge the servants for everything broken.

Mrs. A.—It would do no good. I tried that  
 once.

Mrs. B.—How did it work?

Mrs. A.—When the girl left I owed her \$10,  
 and she owed me \$750.

A CHURCH was in want of an elder, and the  
 eligible men were reluctant to serve. At last,  
 one canny Scot accepted the office, because  
 some wag had made him believe that each  
 elder was paid sixpence every Sunday and a bell  
 (140 pounds) of meat at New Year's Day. The  
 elder carried around the ladle for the collec-  
 tion and discharged the other duties of his  
 office. On New Year's Day he exclaimed his meal  
 and was told that he had been hoaxed. "It  
 may be so with the meal," he coolly replied,  
 "but I took care of the sixpence myself."

A Boston lady was riding in a street car,  
 when, it being full, she stood and balanced  
 herself by a pendant strap. A gentleman op-  
 posite to her asked her how to find Hotel Ven-  
 dôme, and after the information was given  
 promised her his seat when he left. Soon af-  
 ter she went he heard Matthew Arnold lecture,  
 and found she was right in thinking the gen-  
 tleman who asked his way of her was an En-  
 glishman—it was Matthew Arnold.

Mr. Arnold may have needed his seat and had the courage  
 of his convictions, as the phrase goes, in keep-  
 ing it, but the lady knew he was not an Am-  
 erican.

How BOTH THE PROOF-READER RAGE.—"By  
 Jove," said the lynx-eyed proof-reader on a  
 Boston paper. "Somebody go down and kick  
 slug nine into the street. Here's three times  
 I've marked beans on him in that poem of  
 Julia Ward Howe's, and every time he spells it  
 'beans.' 'My soul sings praise to the gods of  
 spring.' There's lots of sense in that, isn't  
 there? Where'd he ever learn to spell beans  
 that way?"

And his face was livid with wrath as once  
 more he saved the poem from destruction.

A LADY asked a learned professor if he un-  
 derstood Chinese. He did.

"Well, what is 'mouth' in Chinese?"  
"Mouth is 'k'ueu."  
A week later the lady suddenly asked the  
 professor:

"What is kitchen door in Chinese?"  
"It is 'k'ueu."  
"Very remarkable. A week ago you said  
 'mouth' is 'k'ueu.'"  
"Quite so," answered the professor, "what-  
 ever opens and shuts is 'k'ueu in Chinese."

A LADY, a regular shopper, who had made  
 an unfortunate clerk tumble over all the  
 stockings in the store objected that none were  
 long enough.

"I want," she said, "the longest hose that  
 are made."

"Then, madame," was the reply, "you had  
 better apply at the next engine house."

BISHOP WHIPPLE was standing in wrapt  
 silence in York Minister, overcome by the  
 grand interior, when he was approached by a  
 typical countryman, who exclaimed: "We  
 are all here, stranger. There's one thing purty  
 sartin, the man who put up this here herd'n't  
 build stun houses for thes'el's and old wooden  
 houses for their God, did he?"

## CHAFF.

The pink of fashion comes in a saucer.  
The longest reign in history—The deluge.  
Beaver Falls—When the straw hat season  
 sets in.

A member of the Shaker fraternity—A man  
 with an attack of the ague.

As you cannot avoid your own company,  
 make it as good as possible.

A duel is the quickest kind of an encounter,  
 because it only takes two seconds.

The farmer is very previous. No sooner is  
 the spring started than he goes to seed.

Why are lawyers like ivy? Because the law  
 grows the ruin, the more they cling.

When was Mrs. Noah like a corking in New  
 Hampshire? When she was rocking Ham.

When a batter makes a foul, do the base  
 ballers say he has made a goose of himself?

A music-seller announces in his window a  
 comic song, "Thou has loved and left me,"  
 for ten cents.

A little kiss, a little bliss, a little ring; it's  
 ended. A little law, a little law; and lo! the  
 bonds are ended.

A Denver poet begins a poem to Night thus:  
 "The sky had on its full dress shirt, with  
 studs of golden stars."

In the bright lexicon of our girls during the  
 ice-cream season there isn't any such expres-  
 sion as "No, I thank you."

"I wonder by the weight-side," said the grocer  
 as he carried some sugar to the side of his  
 store where the scales rested.

The oyster is the most indolent of living  
 creatures. It remains in bed all its life, or  
 until it is dragged off for food.

An Irishman tells of a fight in which there  
 was only one whole nose left in the crowd, and  
 that belonged to the tea-kettle.

"Well, my young gentleman, and how would  
 you like your hair cut?" "Oh, like papa's,  
 please—with a little round hole at the top."

A continued story in an amateur journal opens  
 as follows: "Will you tell me where my collar-  
 button is?" "Never!" "Then you must die."

"See how I ride over the raging man!" ex-  
 claimed the man who was thrown over his  
 horse's head into a ditch on the other side of  
 the fence.

A woman may not be able to sharpen a pen-  
 cil, but she can cut with her own words.  
 More articles in a trunk than a man can in  
 a one-horse wagon.

"Sweep it, mamma," said a bright little dot  
 of a girl as she brought a piece of bread and  
 butter to the table. "It is she had dropped  
 on the floor, butter side down."

A Philadelphia man who is the father of  
 seven daughters has ordered a beautiful and  
 expensive motto for the parlor wall. It reads:  
 "No sons-in-laws taken to board."

"Walter, I saw your thumb in this soup as  
 you were bringing it to me!" "Oh, you're  
 kind, I am sure, sir, but it's of no consequence.  
 It wasn't hot enough to hurt much, sir."

Schoolmistress—"Johnny, I'm ashamed of  
 you! When I was at your age I could read as  
 well as you can now." "Johnny?" "Ah, but you  
 had a different teacher from what we've got."

Ella Wheeler asks: "Is there anything  
 higher than a boy's ambition?" The Philadel-  
 phia Record will inform her that the price of  
 coal in that city is about ninety-nine per cent  
 higher.

"The best remedy I know of for this foot-  
 and-mouth disease," remarked old Mrs.  
 Blinker, as she looked up from the paper, "is  
 for folks to stay at home more and talk less."  
 And then she resumed her reading.

Krupp is building a hammer that weighs 50  
 tons and will cost over \$2,000,000. It has  
 a little man with a hammer that don't  
 weigh two pounds, but yesterday he knocked  
 down a big hotel with it. He is an auction-  
 eer.

One of our young men went into a cigar  
 store the other day for a few of his favorite  
 brand, and as the German countess handed  
 him his "Henry Clay," over the counter he  
 observed: "If Henry Clay is dead?" "Jah dot  
 so?" replied the tender-hearted girl, "I vos  
 sorry, for he did make good cigars."

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lifted Up

A happy surprise it was to Mr. A. R.  
 Norton, of Bristol, Conn., when ATHLOPHOROS  
 put him on his feet, and sent him cheerfully  
 about his business. Let him tell his own story.

"About three weeks ago I was taken  
 with a severe cold in the back. For four days  
 I was unable to turn in bed without help, and  
 when I did get up I could not walk. I was  
 induced to try ATHLOPHOROS, after all the usual  
 remedies failed. In 30 minutes after taking the  
 first dose I could lean my weight upon my feet.  
 In two days I was able to get about and attend  
 to business. In two other cases which have  
 come to my knowledge its use has been attended  
 with the same result."

A poor man in Philadelphia had to bor-  
 row a dollar to buy a bottle of ATHLOPHOROS.  
 On account of his poverty his name shall remain  
 secret. He gratefully writes:

"I took my first dose Tuesday afternoon,  
 and on Wednesday, after seven doses, I had  
 not a sharp or severe cold left. I reduced  
 the dose one-half and took the remainder of the  
 bottle. I was able to stand at work till Sat-  
 urday, when I took a severe cold and was  
 unable to use my hand. I put on another  
 bottle and by bed-time I found relief. The  
 medicine is all you claim for it."

Investigate ATHLOPHOROS all you please!  
 Find all the fault you choose with it and  
 yet the fact remains, that it is doing what  
 no other medicine ever could do for Rheu-  
 matism and Neuralgia.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist,  
 we will send it express paid, on receipt of  
 regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer  
 that you buy it from your druggist, but if he  
 hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something  
 else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

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(Continued from first page)

some yearling roan, was got by Lord Raspberry 3d out of Laura. Roxy 3d was bred by B. F. Batchelor of Oceola Centre, got by Oceola 17868, out of Roxie by Hotspruce 4th 8354, and has a handsome heifer by side. All the grade cows and young heifers show good breeding, and the party of 75 breeding ewes are high grade Merinos. The pair of four and five year old roadsters are out of the same dam, and are well matched for size and style.

C. R. Dinger is German by birth, but to-day a good American, and active, enterprising farmer, and although only owning 75 acres, gives all the work to it that he would if it were 100. Therefore it yields richly, and every thing is in fine order. His stock are yet only grades, but his sheep and half-bred Cheshire hogs show he believes in improvement.

Still trespassing upon the good nature and liberality of Mr. Garlock we continued our pleasant ride to the homes of other independent farmers, among others to that of E. & C. E. Kellogg, in the township of Oceola, one of the best farms in the county. The farm has 200 acres in it, and is a good grass farm, upon which many improvements have been made. The house is pleasant and quite stylish. Much attention is here given to the breeding of fine woolled sheep, the senior member having been sheep breeding for 35 years. The flock now numbers over one hundred, all recorded in Vermont and Michigan registers. The first purchase of the present flock was made about ten years ago, some of which are still on the farm from Hon. Wm. Ball of Hamburg, of Moore and Stickney breeding. In 1880 the elder Mr. Kellogg made a trip to Vermont and purchased twenty-one ewe lambs from F. & L. E. Moore. A large proportion of the flock were sired by Stickney 146, Hardy's Winkly and Maximilian 285, and Moore's old Don Pedro. They have used No. 11 by old Don Pedro, Chapman's 25 by Burwell's Bismarck, and 57 by Chapman's 28, using last year Dix 80, who is a two-year-old shorn at Lansing 25 lbs. He was by General Dix 714, with dam by F. & L. E. Moore's Centennial, and is a stylish sheep. We can now write only of sheep in general terms, as they are all shorn, and of course their fleeces cannot be criticised. The sheep in this flock trace to good stock, have been well handled, given plenty of care and attention, and selected and bred with judgment. Eighteen of the yearling ewes this year averaged 14.5-16 lbs., 2 two-year-olds (15 having dropped lambs), 14 15-16 lbs., and the four year lambs 15 16 lbs., while the heaviest fleece of yearling rams was twenty-three pounds, and one with a four inch staple, whitish oil, weighed an even 19 lbs. We shall omit a full description of this flock till we can see them later in the season, as we cannot do them justice now. In cattle are the Shorthorned Ayrshires and high grade Shorthorns.

E. & J. Browning have a magnificent farm of 400 acres, nicely located, and with good buildings. Their specialty in the past has been wheat, of which they have been the largest raisers of all the farmers in this neighborhood, usually having from 60 to 70 acres of it, with an average yield for years of 23 to 24 bushels. Their sheep are only grades, as have also been their cattle; lately however, they have started a new deal, having purchased from B. F. Batchelor, the roan thoroughbred five-year-old Roxie 3d. She was got by Centennial Bill 31968, out of Roxie by Hotspruce 4th 8354, and has a fine calf by her side got by Young Mary Duke 45227.

Benjamin F. Batchelor has a splendid farm of 330 acres, which is well cared for and worked, and has been breeding Shorthorns for the last fifteen years, also Merino sheep. In his herd we find Young Marys and Phyllises to be the principal families. His first purchases were made from D. M. Uhl. His herd now numbers only ten head, having lately made sales numerous in number and satisfactory in prices. At the head of the herd is the red with some white three-year-old bull Young Mary Duke 45226, who was got by Waterloo Duke 34702, out of Geneva Rose by Duke Geneva 29331, tracing to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). He is a splendid animal with fine horn and head, sm.-il.-boned and smooth, and has got some splendid stock. The red Geneva Rose was bred by John W. Bean, of Winchester, Ky., was got by Duke Geneva 29331, out of Forest Rose by Forest Napier 11973, running to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). The four-year-old handsome Young Mary Rose was bred on the farm, was got by Young Mary Prince 34156, out of Geneva Rose. Beauty Noble 5th is a splendid red, three years old, was bred by L. Palmer, got by 5th Duke of Acklam 41734, who was bred by A. Kenick, of Kentucky, and traces to imp. Young Phyllis by Fairfax (1023). The two-year-old Young Mary Lass was got by Young Mary Duke 45227, with Young Mary Rose for dam. The one-year-old Mary Acklam was bred by L. Palmer, Sturgeon, Mo., and by 5th Duke of Acklam 41734, out of Lady Alma 3d, by Star Duke of Oakland 31192. The young bull Prince Geneva was got by Young Mary Duke 45227, out of Geneva Rose (inbreeding very strongly) is a handsome, thrifty calf, showing splendidly, and we shall await his future history with interest. The whole of this herd, from the head of it, down to the young stock, is what might be expected from such a breeder, although he may be considered by some to be too experimental; but he is satisfied with results so far obtained, and proposes to continue his "special" breeding as long as such results are obtained. He has but a small party of registered sheep, the start in which was made by purchases from the Hardy's. His yearling ram by Kellogg's 57, with a Moore ewe for dam, is a rattling good one.

J. Batchelor has 140 acres in his farm, is a good practical farmer, has a snug lot of buildings, and a flock of nearly one hundred and fifty high grade sheep, upon which he is using a stock ram purchased from Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg. His cattle are also high grade, although he has two thoroughbred Shorthorns. The three-year-old roan Lella was bred by B. F. Batchelor, got by Young Mary Prince

34156, out of Sprightly 2nd, by Oceola 17868, tracing to Snowflake, by DeGray 6594, Extra by Wellington 526. The bull calf by her side was got by Young Mary Duke 45227.

J. D. Botsford has two of the largest farms in town, only one of which we had the pleasure of seeing; but it was a good one, with fine house and ample barns and outbuildings. A very large flock of grade sheep are kept on this, as well as a large party of registered ones, the latter having been shorn we could not judge of their merits. The stock rams are Kellogg's 75, by T. Stickney 146, by Fremont Jr. 215, by General Fremont 126, by Vermont 215; 2nd dam by General Fremont 126. The other is Winkly Dan 69, by Kellogg's 7. The dams trace to Hardy's Winkly 563 and Addison Chief. The stock rams were purchased from E. & C. E. Kellogg, and the breeding ewes from J. Everts Smith, of Ypsilanti. In the herd of Shorthorns we notice Frederika 2nd, who was bred by Thomas Birkett, and got by Duke Balder 2nd 29638, out of Frederika by Duke Balder 18860, running to Strawberry 2nd, by imp. Marquis (1781). Waterloo Maid is three years old, was got by Waterloo Duke 34172, out of Frederika 2nd, tracing to imp. Strawberry, by Wiseman (19317). Waterloo Maid 2nd is a yearling red heifer, got by Waterloo Duke 34172. Viola is six years old, was bred by B. F. Batchelor, got by Argyle Joe 18892 out of Sunbeam, by Washtenaw Duke 15682, of good pedigree and breeding. Ruby, red, four years old, was bred by Joseph Rider, of Genoa, Mich., got by Treble Mazurka, out of Lella 4th, by DeGray 6594, running to imp. Victoria by Chandler (3333). We hope in the near future to see a larger herd and flock of thoroughbreds here, for the owner of this farm has ample means, and can aid much in elevating the standard of stock in this neighborhood by his influence and example.

A short call and visit was made at the splendid farm and home of E. J. & E. W. Hardy, the pioneer breeders of fine woolled sheep in this part of the State; but the same difficulty met us here; the sheep had been clipped, therefore we shall omit any description of them till the visit in September, which we have promised to make. However, we were more than pleased with the lay of the land, the general surroundings and our cordial reception. The young and enterprising R. C. Reed does his variety farming on 110 acres of rolling land, upon which there are good buildings. He has a good party of registered breeding ewes, of which twenty were purchased from the Hardy's in 1882. His stock ram was sired by Hardy's No. 1, out of a T. S. & Son ewe. His high grade cattle and sheep are well bred, as he uses only the best sires obtainable. The grain and stock farm of W. G. Smith, of Oceola, consists of 130 acres, and although it was nearly dark when we called, we found time to look around slightly and get from him some of the facts in his history as breeder of Merino sheep. The flock was commenced in 1875, by the purchase of 30 breeding ewes from B. Stiles, of Rutland, Vermont. In 1880 a purchase of 15 breeding ewes from the flock of E. & C. E. Kellogg were added, two of which were bred by Hon. William Ball, since which the natural increase of the flock has only been added. The six year old Lady Azalia, for a breeding ewe, comes nearer our idea of perfection than any we have seen on this trip. We consider her so striking in her form that it pleased us much to have her likeness grace the first page of the FARMER. She was sired by F. & L. E. Moore's Don Pedro, (276), 1st dam W. G. Smith's 5, by E. Hammond's (613); 2d dam was bred by B. Stiles, and sired by his 266, by Silver Mine 2d (84). Her last three fleeces weighed an aggregate of 55 lbs. On the 11th of May she dropped a large and promising ram lamb, by the now famous Diamond. She and lamb both are splendid specimens of what may be had by judicious care and careful breeding. Mr. Smith has been very cautious in his selection of stock rams that he has used in his flock. For instance such ones as Ed. Hammond (613), Maximilian (285), Commodore (793), Don Pedro (276), Cook & Brown 51, E. Kellogg 11, and his own 101 and 110. The present one in use, W. G. Smith 110, by E. Kellogg (11), by Don Pedro (276); dam No. 5, the same as the dam of Lady Azalia, is a good one. The whole flock is well bred and individually meritorious.

**BLACK MEDICK. NONE-SUCH.**  
(Medicago lupulina.)  
PLYMOUTH, June 17, '84.  
Prof. W. J. Beal, Lansing.  
DEAR SIR:—I enclose a sample of herbage I found growing on heavy clay ground by roadside in Dundee, Monroe County, Mich. You tell me it is, and what it is good for, if anything. If you can do so through MICHIGAN FARMER, you will confer a favor on more than one.

O. R. PATTERNGILL.

Every little while some one sends me this plant, picked from the yard, roadside or pasture. It is much like white clover in value, depending on the soil and climate. It much resembles a clover, to which it is closely related. In England it is sometimes sown for pasture with other plants.

W. J. BEAL.

**Ohio Corn.**  
Mr. T. B. Ferry and Mr. Stephen Powers are rivaling each other in telling of the productiveness of their rival counties in Ohio. Mr. Powers, who tells his story last, takes down his adversary in the Country Gentleman, as follows:  
"Mr. Terry's man tells him to tell me that he will grow more corn this summer so large that life will have to stand on a barrel to tie the shocks, as he did last season. They must be lean, little, straight-up shocks if a man standing on a barrel can embrace one. A man on a barrel planted at the foot of a 3-bushel Muskingum river shock could do little more than reach it. On Maplecroft farm, I have seen many a row of shocks tied for a man, carrying a short ladder made for that purpose, upon which he ascended two, often three, rungs at every shock. To carry a barrel around in a corn stubble and mount

the tottish thing would seem very clumsy. Mr. Terry's corn was 'cut close to the ground,' while ours was cut as high as a man could conveniently swing his arm, over two feet, often three."

An analysis made by the students of the Kansas Agricultural College shows that the "Buckeye Golden Butter Compound" is a crude mixture of common soda and alum, value, ten cents a pound, and colored by a small quantity of an organic dye—the whole put up in half-ounce packages at \$1 each.

WISCONSIN has one thousand creameries and cheese factories, and 500,000 cows. The dairy products of the State last year amounted to \$19,500,000.

## Veterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "The Dog and its Diseases," "The Cat and its Diseases," "The Rabbit and its Diseases," "The Guinea Pig and its Diseases," "The Pigeon and its Diseases," "The Duck and its Diseases," "The Goose and its Diseases," "The Turkey and its Diseases," "The Chicken and its Diseases," "The Pheasant and its Diseases," "The Quail and its Diseases," "The Partridge and its Diseases," "The Grouse and its Diseases," "The Snipe and its Diseases," "The Mallard and its Diseases," "The Widgeon and its Diseases," "The Pintail and its Diseases," "The Canvasback and its Diseases," "The Goldeneye and its Diseases," "The Redpoll and its Diseases," "The Merganser and its Diseases," "The Gadwall and its Diseases," "The Coot and its Diseases," "The Grebe and its Diseases," "The Loon and its Diseases," "The Sturgeon and its Diseases," "The Salmon and its Diseases," "The Trout and its Diseases," "The Carp and its 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